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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 225 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

LEADERS' PEACE MISSION TO WARDHA

Sardar & Rajen Babu To Persuade Gandhiji

Country's Desire To Retain His Leadership

MOVE FOR COMPROMISE ON KHADDAR CLAUSE?

Important conversations regarding the work before the ensuing session of the Congress in Bombay will take place at Wardha, where a meeting of the retiring Congress President and the President-elect of the forthcoming Congress, has been arranged.

TO CONFER WITH MAHATMA

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the retiring Congress President is leaving for Wardha to-day (Monday) and Babu Rajendra Prasad who has been nominated to the Congress 'gadi' by a majority of provinces, is also expected to reach there by Tuesday.

Together they will confer with Mahatma Gandhi on burning political problems which will come before the Bombay Congress session.

GANDHI-STATEMENT SEQUEL

The meeting has been arranged, it is understood, particularly to review the situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement threatening to retire from the Congress if his proposals to amend the Congress constitution are not accepted by that body.

COUNTRY'S GENUINE DESIRE.

Both, the retiring Congress President and Babu Rajendra Prasad seem to have been somewhat concerned by the reactions to Gandhiji's statement in the country which are not quite favourable though they reflect the genuine desire of the country to retain Gandhiji's leadership of the Congress.

IN QUEST OF PEACE.

Being staunch followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the two Congress Presidents seem to be most anxious to persuade Gandhiji to remain in the Congress and with this end in view, are likely to explore all avenues to arrive at a compromise acceptable both to Gandhiji and to a large majority of Congressmen who have voiced their opposition to some of the amendments proposed by Gandhiji, particularly, the Khaddar franchise.

ONLY WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK.

Whether or not the two most trusted lieutenants of Gandhiji will succeed in the mission they have taken upon themselves, it is too early to say, but the feeling in the local Congress circle is that a compromise formula acceptable to Gandhiji and which will also satisfy Congressmen in general, is the only way out of the deadlock.

If Congress Verdict Goes Against His Party?

Straight Question Which Pt. Malaviya Cannot Answer

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Pandit Malaviya spent a busy day to-day.

First he met deputations of Sikhs, Hindus and Nationalists with whom he discussed the question of setting up Nationalist candidates in the Punjab. Later, he discussed Nationalist Party politics with about 60 representatives who had specially come from different parts of the province.

It is understood that so far no decision has been arrived at regarding the setting up of candidates but it is stated that it is unlikely that Pandit Malaviya will set up a Nationalist to oppose Bhai Parmanand, and as far as the Jullunder-Ambala Constituency is concerned, Pandit Thakar Das will be considered a Nationalist candidate.

In the course of later discussions with Nationalist Pandit Malaviya, answering questions, said that the award was not arbitral but merely the decision of the British Government and unless they agitated there was no hope of its being changed.

GANDHI-ANEY AGREEMENT.

Regarding the Gandhi-Aney agreement, Pandit Malaviya doubted its workability as hardly any candidate would admit that he had less chances than his opponent.

Replying to another question Pandit Malaviya admitted that he was partly responsible for the substitution of the Congress Parliamentary Board for the Swaraj Party, but he was opposed to the Board because it had departed from the policy of the Congress.

Asked whether he would dissolve his party if the Bombay session of the Congress endorsed the Working Committee's resolution, Pandit Malaviya said that he could not give a decision at this stage.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 16).

"REMOVAL OF LIVING LINK"

Between Congress & Millions

"The removal of the Khadi Clause in the constitution would mean a removal of the living link between the Congress and millions whom it has from its inception sought to represent and yet if it remains, it has to be rigidly enforced, but it cannot be if a substantial majority of Congressmen have no living faith in it." MAHATMA GANDHI

ANDHRA MUST STAND BY GANDHIJI

Proposed Amendments Must Be Accepted Says P. L. Sastri

MASULIPATAM, September 21.

Mr. P. Lakshmipathi Sastri, President of the Town Congress Committee, in the course of a statement says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi's recent declaration regarding the future policy of the Congress should be universally welcomed. The majority of the Congressmen are still with Mahatmaji and ready to follow his leadership. I trust that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee will soon meet and accept Gandhiji's proposed amendments and recommend the same for the acceptance of the Bombay Congress Session."—United Press.

SEVEN JUDGES TO HEAR

Review Petition Of Accused Sentenced To Death

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

A Full-Bench of seven Judges of the Madras High Court has been constituted to hear the review petition, on behalf of M. Ramanujam Ayyangar, who was convicted of murdering one Sitammal and sentenced to death, in what is known as the Karunguzhi Parcel Case, at the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice in April last.

The hearing will begin on Monday and the following Judges will constitute the Bench. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ramesan, Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair, Mr. Justice Pandurang Rao.—United Press.

CHAUTEMS ELECTED SENATOR

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Sept. 23.

Ex-Prime Minister, M. Chautemps, has been elected a Senator from the Departments of Loir and Cher.

This involves the resignation of his leadership of the Parliamentary Radical Socialists.

ANOTHER FRENCH SCANDAL

Police Officer's Arrest Leads To Sensational Discovery

BLANK WARRANTS AND FORGED LICENCES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LILLE, Sept. 23.

The arrest of Police Inspector Mariani and eight others precipitated the scandal which for the moment is over-shadowing the Stavisky and Prince affairs. Their arrest let loose a flood of revelations by the people whom fear had hitherto kept silent. It is alleged that the gang is involved in drug-running, white slave traffic, blackmail, card-sharping, forgery and racketeering.

The Police who searched houses of Mariani and his lieutenants, discovered marked cards, forged motor licenses, blank warrants for arrests and blackmail correspondence.

Mariani is a prominent figure in Lille and renowned for his lavish living while several of his associates are prominent in the local society.

TYPHOON DEATH ROLL

About 1000 Killed According To Jap Home Ministry Estimate

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

According to information received by the Japanese Ministry for Home Affairs, the damage due to the Typhoon, reported till yesterday morning, was as follows:—

Osaka Prefecture:—767 persons killed, 3,058 injured and 3,858 houses destroyed, including 129 schools.

Kyoto:—104 killed, 306 injured and 1,279 houses destroyed, including 22 schools.

Hyogo Prefecture:—33 killed, many injured (figure not available) and 1,114 houses destroyed, including six schools.

Other Prefectures:—About 70 killed, 300 injured and 1,400 houses destroyed, including seven schools.—A.P.

YACHT DROWNED

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Major-General H.P. Leader and Colonel W. R. E. Harrison were drowned in a sailing accident at Instow, North Devon. They accompanied by Mrs. Harrison were on board the 17-feet yacht owned by Col. Harrison, when the yacht got into rough water, filled suddenly and sank.

A Lifeboat was launched, which found Mrs. Harrison swimming and both the officers were floating with face downward and unconscious. Artificial respiration proved unsuccessful. Bruises on the bodies indicate that they were struck by the yacht as it capsized. Mrs. Harrison is suffering from shock and cut on the forehead.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

The Surat Police have arrested about six persons who, it is alleged, were attempting to counterfeit coins. As a result of a raid carried out, the police were able to take possession of several counterfeit coins as also the implements alleged to have been used for this purpose.—United Press.

200 PERSONS DROWNED?

Ferry-Boat Disaster In River Krishna

POONA, September 23.

Two-hundred persons are believed to have been drowned in a ferry-boat disaster in the river Krishna near Manjri in Chikodi taluka, Belgaum District, according to a message from Chikodi to the vernacular newspaper "Sakal".—A.P.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY

More Than 100 Persons Missing

BELGAUM, September 23.

Out of a total of nearly 225 passengers, 93 are dead, 100 have been saved and the rest are still missing in a ferry-boat disaster on the Krishna River which occurred near Saundatti Village, Kolhapur State, when a boat crossing from Ankli to Manjri capsized on Friday night.

100 SAVED

It appears that the boat was dashed by the strong current against the stones on a causeway on Gotar Tasgaon Road which was completely submerged. The boat capsized and almost all passengers and three boatmen jumped out for safety. From the latest reports received this evening it appears that 75 men and 25 women have been saved. 93 persons are reported to have been traced as dead and the rest are missing.

According to another theory the boat had sprung a leak and capsized. The boat had started from a town in British India and the tragedy occurred near Saundatti, a village of Kolhapur State.

OFFICIALS ON SCENE

On learning of the tragedy yesterday the Collector of Belgaum, the Assistant Collector and the District Police Officers visited the scene of the tragedy. A steam launch of the Jamkhandi State has been requisitioned from Kudchi for rescue operations.—A.P.

COBHAM RE-FUELS AT MALTA

MALTA, September 22.

Sir Alan Cobham who left England at 6-32 a.m. on the non-stop flight to India arrived here this evening. He is now refuelling from the airtanker over the Halfar aerodrome.—Reuter.

Jawahar Brought To Anand Bhawan Again

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION GETTING WORSE

Panditji May Be Allowed A Few Hours To See His Wife On Alternate Days

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was brought to Anand Bhawan by Rai Sahib Peary Shankar, City Deputy Superintendent of Police by Government Orders to enable him to see his ailing wife. After four hours he was taken back to the Naini Central Jail.

SEVERE HEART-ATTACK.

It was learnt that Mrs. Kamala Nehru had a severe heart-attack yesterday and again to-day, following which news probably Government directed the District Magistrate to allow Pandit Jawaharlal to see his wife.

It is surmised on good authority that Government intends to allow Pandit Jawaharlal to see his wife a few hours on alternate days, or twice a week. The Government is keeping close touch with the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

LOOKS MUCH WORRIED

Pandit Jawaharlal appeared to be gratified at the considerate attitude of the Government, but looked much worried.

It is believed Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition is getting worse daily. Her temperature rose to 102 degrees. She was delirious last evening and has grown exceedingly weak. She cannot turn in bed without help.

Kamaladevi Released Unconditionally

DECISION TAKEN ON MEDICAL ADVICE

(From A Special Correspondent)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has been released unconditionally on medical advice.

It will be recalled that Srimati Kamaladevi was awarded one year's simple imprisonment early in December last on her refusal to execute "bonds for good behaviour." She was placed in 'A' Class and was serving her term of imprisonment in the Women's Jail, Vellore.

LAW MEMBER'S VISIT

The Law Member of the Madras Government visited her about two months ago and is understood to have offered to release her on her giving an undertaking in terms of the Security Sections. Such a proposition naturally fell flat.

ALARMING REPORTS

Since then, according to reports, there was marked change in her treatment in jail. A few weeks back alarming reports about her health gained currency. There was no official contradiction of these reports.

BOUND FOR MANGALORE

The news of her sudden release under medical advice has been received with some gratification, but great anxiety is felt about her health.

Srimati Kamaladevi is proceeding to Mangalore where she will join her mother and child.

MR. ANDREWS TO SEE JAWAHARLAL

PATNA, Sept. 23.

Mr. Andrews' stay here will be short. It is understood he proceeds to Allahabad to-night to meet Mrs. Kamala Nehru and will interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Naini Jail, for which he has secured permission from the Government.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU FOR WARDHA

PATNA, Sept. 23.

Reverend Andrews arrived here this morning by Dinapore Express. Babu Rajendra Prasad, and Mr. Ganga Sagar Singh received him on the platform and took him to Behar Central Relief Committee Office.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves to-night for Wardha to discuss certain important matters with Gandhiji. He is expected back on September 30.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Urgently:—S.T.C. Teachers for Bombay and experienced Hosiery experts and Cigarette Machine operators for Bombay Cigarettes Factory. Apply personally, Parker Company, 22, Appollo Street, Fort. (2973).

Wanted an experienced Gujarati knowing speedy accurate Shorthand Typist, General Office Routine experience necessary, salary Rs. 40. Apply soon. Post Box No. 928. Bombay. (2977)

Wanted a Superintendent of Land Records for Barwani State pay Rs. 100-10-150 plus house-rent Rs. 10 and permanent travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem. A good knowledge of Hindi and English languages and at least five years' previous practical experience in revenue, survey and settlement work absolutely essential. Apply immediately to Dewan Barwani, Central India with copies of testimonials stating age, educational qualifications, previous experience, nationality and mother tongue. No application which omits to give a single of the particulars mentioned above will be considered. (8954).

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Residential Blocks in Marrott Building and Sakuntala Terrace close to Khar Railway Station for Hindus or Parsis at reduced rent from Rs. 35 to Rs. 55, also shops. Apply K.C. Marrott, Empire Building, Fort, Bombay. (2968).

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Airy, Lighted Two Room Compartments, with water-tap. Taraporevala Building. Recently painted, also shops. Reduced rents. Apply Navalkar on premises. Phone 26455.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Beswada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 1|8|0 per share on all issued shares of the Company and that such Dividend will be paid on 10th October, 1934, to the shareholders appearing on the Register on that date by warrant posted to such shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 27th September, 1934, to the 10th October, 1934, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Ag.: General Manager and Secretary.
8957

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 28th September, 1934, both days inclusive.

8916

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

S. Suit No. 558 of 1932.

Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
PRADHAN DAMJI and ors. .....Defendants.

CHAMBER SUMMONS.

You are required to attend before the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge on FRIDAY, 28th September, 1934, at 11 o'clock at the hearing of an application by the Plaintiffs for an Order that interest of the 1st Defendant in the partnership property of the Firm of Dharsi Nanji & Co., be charged with the payment of the decretal amount and for a Receiver of such interest and for costs.

Dated 28th May, 1934.
Taken out by
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To.
(1) PRADHAN DAMJI, and
(2) SHIVJI RAGHAVJI.

8955

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
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495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNDIVIDED RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hussein Miya Yacub the Mortgagor under Mortgage dated 16th July, 1932 and Further Charge dated 8th November, 1933, will sell by Public Auction the undivided right title and interest of the Mortgagor on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at New Kazi Street admeasurement 94 Square Yards and registered in the Books of the Collector under New No. 3057, New Survey No. 846 and Cadastral Survey No. 3339, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6134, Street No. 9.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF 309 BALES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Pledgee Mr. Hussanalli Allarakhia in his godown No. 55 Mastan Tank Cross Lane near Nagpada on account and at the risk of the Pledgors Messrs. B. Mhashookhram & Co. the Insolvent the following Cotton Waste:

252 Bales Coloured Waste.
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The above goods will be open for view 2 days before the sale in the Pledgee godown.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Abdul Rehman Street on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Lalji Bharmal and Others, the present Trustees of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Dehrawasi Jain Pathsala and also the present Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Akbarali Sarafali Noble and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th day of August 1922.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Perpetual Fazandaree land of which the heirs of Wishwanath Shamji are the Fazandars together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Syed Abdool Rehman Street (Machi Bazar) admeasuring about 61-7/9 Sq. Yds. bearing New Survey No. 1387 and Cadastral Survey No. 1331 and Municipal Ward C No. 68 and Street No. 410.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Fazandari land whereof the present Fazandars are the heirs of Wishwanath Shamji together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Syed Abdool Rehman Street (Machi Bazar) containing by admeasurement about 7½ feet in breadth and about 65 feet in length and which said premises bear New Survey No. 1387 and Cadastral Survey No. 1331 and Municipal C Ward No. 69 and Street No. 412.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees 113, Esplanade Road, Fort. or to the undersigned.

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POSTMAN ALLEGES 'THIRD DEGREE'

Questioned For Four Hours By G. P. O. Detective

That "third degree" methods had been used by Post Office officials during an interview stated to have lasted four hours was alleged at Cardiff when George Edward Dobson, 24, described as a postman, was charged with stealing two postal orders from postal packets in course of transmission.

It was alleged that Dobson had signed a statement admitting taking and cashing the orders. Mr. C. S. Hallinan, defending, objected to the statement being used as evidence on the ground that it was induced by undue pressure.

Stanley H. Rees, clerk in the investigations department of the G.P.O., who, with Sergt. Fuller, had interview Dobson, denied that any pressure was used.

Questioned by Mr. Hallinan, Rees explained that the interview lasted four hours, and during that time Dobson left the room three times, on each occasion being accompanied by Sergt. Fuller.

Mr. Hallinan: Was he compelled to answer questions?—No.

Did he faint three times before signing that alleged statement?—No. I may have given him water three times.

"Seemed Distressed"

Rees stated that Dobson seemed distressed and was crying. He did not tell him he was trying to be like a father to him. He did not tell Dobson he would be all right if he owned up to everything; neither did he tell him he would not be allowed to go until he signed the statement.

Mr. Hallinan: You were out to get the statement?—It was my duty to get the facts. After Dobson had been taken into custody, he shook my hand and thanked me for the way he had been treated.

Frederick Fuller, a detective-sergeant in the Metropolitan Police attached to the Post Office, explained that at the interview he did not disclose his identity to Dobson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hallinan, Sergt. Fuller stated that he arrived in Cardiff on July 23, and the interview took place on Aug. 14. In the meantime he had shadowed Dobson and set a trap for him.

Asked why he thought it necessary to accompany Dobson when he left the room during the interview, Sergt. Fuller replied that it was to prevent him from committing suicide. Other men in similar circumstances, he added, had attempted to take their lives.

At first Dobson denied having any knowledge of the missing postal orders, and it was not true that Mr. Rees used any pressure to induce him to make his subsequent admission. Dobson was questioned from two o'clock to about 4.30 and the alleged confession was signed shortly after 5.30.

Detective's Denial

Mr. Hallinan: I am suggesting tha this denials were broken down by long pressure?—No, that is not so.

Didn't he told out until he could hold out no longer?—No, I do not agree. No persuasion or pressure was used.

Re-examined by Mr. C. S. Goodfellow, who prosecuted, Sergt. Fuller explained that Mr. Rees and himself came down from London specially to investigate a large number of thefts from the Cardiff Post-office. A number of officials had been under suspicion, and were vindicated by a process of elimination.

Dobson pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence.

When the second charge was being proceeded with, Mr. Goodfellow initimated that a material witness was not available, and the magistrate adjourned the case.

LAL BAWTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

Registered Under T. U. Act

The General Secretary of the Union writes:—

The Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union has been registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, and a certificate of registration dated the 18th September 1934 has been granted to the Union by the Registrar.

The registered Head Office of the Union is situated at 19, Nikdawari Lane Girgaon, Bombay.

Friends' Union

The Managing Committee of the above Union for the years 1934-35 was elected as follows: President—Mr. M. S. Cooper Vice President—Mr. M. V. Kulkarni and Mr. G. K. Prabhu.

Secretaris—Mr. S. V. Sapale and Mr. R. K. Kelgar.

Auditors—Mr. G. D. Gawade and Mr. A. S. Mayekar.

Treasurer—Mr. R. S. Parab.

Members—Messrs. S. D. More, P. N. Taralkar, R. V. Parab, K. D. Surve, K. A. Bote, J. S. Achrekar, K. B. Dahitulle.

Mr. S. D. More is appointed an Organiser of the Union.

Our Rajkot Letter

KATHIAWAR'S HARIJAN ACTIVITIES

New Schools Started, Wells Dug Up & Medical Relief Given

RAJKOT (By Mail.)

Since Gandhiji's Harijan tour to Kathiawar, the province is buzzing with Harijan activities. The total collections for the Kathiawar Harijan Purse are Rs. 3,40 74,511, of which Rs. 27,95,573 were presented to Gandhiji, and the rest to be spent for Harijan uplift.

New schools are started. Both Caste Hindus and Harijans are mixed up in Primary Schools, but owing to orthodoxical views held by some mistresses in girls schools such facility has not been extended to Harijan girls.

Rs. 5,000 have been allotted for digging up 100 wells at various places in the province. The Harijan Sangha is also trying to open medical relief centres.

The Sangha has learnt of prevailing feminie conditions of Harijans in Lilia and Keendala Mahals and has made an appeal to public for funds.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO HARIJANS

Famine Threatened In Kathiawad Districts

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT (By Mail.)

In pursuance of the programme of the social uplift, the Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangha has organised a successful scheme of offering free medical relief to villages especially innabited by Harijans.

This work is entrusted to Dr. Mukund Joshi, under whose guidance, several medical relief centres are opened even in distant villages.

MEDICAL RELIEF

Besides this, the Sangha has undertaken to supply any village, such necessary medical stores if, at least, one volunteer comes forward, from such a place to distribute such drugs in his own centre, under proper instructions. Drs. Jadavrai Vora, Narsinhdas Mehta and Keshavlal Mehta of Rajkot, Dr. Purshottam Patadva of Wadhwan, Dr. Dwarkadas Shah of Lakhtar, and Dr. Vithaldas Bhatt of Dwarka have undertaken to do this work in their respective places. The Sangha has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for this purpose.

NOT SURPRISE—BUT SHOCK

The sudden news that the States Peoples Ltd. has decided to close the publication of the "Daily Sun" has come more as a shock than as a surprise to the people of Kathiawar. It would have given some relief to the people if the management, at least, had made it a weekly since it could have continued to voice the feelings of 8 crore States subjects scattered all over India.

RS. 20 000 FOR FAMINE

Apprehensions of an impending famine in most parts of the province are becoming more serious. Kundala and Lolid, the two Mahals of Bhavnagar are reported to be in the actual grip of a famine. Bhavnagar Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 to provide relief in the villages of the two Mahals.

FAMINE IN BARODA

Amreli Taluka is also affected by such apprehensions but so far nothing has been done by the Baroda Government. The whole line from Dhari to Visavadar has been also affected. Since the signs of an early rainfall are becoming more and more distant from day to-day under the prevailing weather conditions and since the plants and grass are reported to be dying for want of moisture, the following villages are already reported to be affected by famine. They are Pigaria, Bahader, Chalala, Ingurana, Samadhiana, Motihari, Zer Mavdi, Morzer, Chhatashia, Khechi, Gosena, Hudli, and a host of many more.

POLO TOURNAMENT

The Kathiawar polo tournament was played here throughout the week. The winners in the tournament were Jungadh, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. Most of the Princes of the province had been here to witness the tournament.

(From Our Correspondent)

Hyderabad (Sind).—On September 2, R. S. Diwan Isardas Parumal performed the naming ceremony of the Bal-Mandir attached to the Sakhi Mira School in the School grounds. Henceforth the Bal-Mandir is to be called after the late R. B. Diwan Fatehchand Vishindas Lakhani, Executive Engineer Baluchistan, and the first Manager of the Sakhi Mira School.

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The annual prize dristribution and gathering of the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club was held at the Club premises on Wednesday last, when Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Chairman of the Port Trust, presided and Mrs. Sharpe gave away the prizes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

Fine Or Imprisonment For Using Unstamped Weights

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a press note issued on Weights and Measures Act, of 1932, says:—

Under Section 14(1) no weight or measure shall be used for trade unless it has been verified or re-verified periodically and stamped by an Inspector. Similarly, under Section 15, no weighing or measuring instrument shall be used for trade unless it has been verified or re-verified periodically and stamped by an Inspector.

Under Section 16 no weight or measure, weighing or measuring instrument shall be sold or delivered unless it has been verified or re-verified and stamped by an inspector.

Part IV of the Act provides penalties for fraudulent use of weights and measures, etc., for making, selling, disposing of false or defective weights, measures, etc., for sale by weights or measures other than those given in the Schedule, for use and possession of weights, measures, etc. not authorised, for giving short weight or measure, for possessing for use weights, measures, etc., not verified or re-verified and stamped, for sale or delivery of weights or measures, etc., not verified, re-verified or stamped, for forging of weights, measures, etc., and for neglect or refusal to produce weights for inspection by an Inspector. The penalty may be a fine or imprisonment or both.

SPECIFICATION OF SHAPES.

Under part V of the Act under Section 41(1) Government have the power to make Rules for carrying into effect the purposes of the Act. The Rules in question were duly framed and issued by Government as printed on page 1323 onwards of the Bombay Government Gazette of June 14th, 1934.

Rules 24 to 58 inclusive, lay down the specification and shape, etc., of the weights, measures and weighing instruments authorised for use by the trading public in the first schedule of the Act. It must be specially noted that the above mentioned rules provide that all weights in the pound avoirdupois series shall be rectangular in shape with a bar for lifting purposes cast in the body, except the weights of denominations of 4 lbs. and under, which shall be flat, square and without a lifting bar. All weights in the tola, seer and maund series shall be cylindrical in shape and shall have a bar for lifting purposes cast in the body, except weights of denominations of 2 seers and under which shall be flat and circular without a lifting bar.

The attention of the trading public is specially invited to Rule 119, part (1) of which rule lays down that all weights liquid and dry measures of capacity, measures of length and weighing instruments in or for use in retail and wholesale shops shall be verified or reverified and stamped at least once in every two years. Part (2) of this rule provides that all weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity, measures of length and weighing instruments in or for use for trade in all places other than those mentioned in sub-rule 1 shall be verified and stamped at least once in every 12 months. Under the Act and the rules it is incumbent upon all the trades people to have their weights, measures, etc., verified or re-verified and stamped by an Inspector once a year or once in two years as the case may be. If they do not do so, they will be subject to prosecution and penalty.

LIABLE TO BE SEIZED.

Government have prescribed the fees which will be payable by the trading people for the verification or re-verification and stamping of weights and measures, etc., by the inspectors. These fees range from 3 annas to 9 annas per unit of weight or measure, while the fees for weighing instruments range from 1 rupee to 40 rupees—the latter fee being for a big weighing machine of over 25 tons capacity.

Under Rule 134 weights and measures and weighing instruments are liable to be seized and detained by an inspector under certain circumstances such as:—

(a) If they are not of the denomination of standard weight and measure specified, (b) if they are false or defective, (c) if wilful fraud is committed in using them, (d) if they are unstamped, and (e) if the stamp on them is forged or transferred.

VERIFICATION AND STAMPING.

The trading public should examine their existing weighing instruments and satisfy themselves that they are within the percentages of error given.

If any of the weighing instruments available are not within the percentages of error prescribed in the Tables mentioned, the trading public should take immediate steps to have them rectified. After this has been done, they should take steps to get the nearest Inspector to verify the weighing instruments in question and stamp them.

SCIENCE INSTITUTES CONTROVERSY ENDS

Clear Field For Bangalore Academy's Original Programme

BANGALORE, Sept. 22.

Sir C. V. Raman interviewed to-day stated that negotiations between the representatives of the Indian Academy of Sciences and of Indian Science Congress, Calcutta, led to a settlement of the controversy which can be considered as satisfactory to all scientists in India.

The Academy has no longer to face the competition of a rival body having a similar name and claiming an all-India outlook.

The settlement secures for the Academy a clear field for its original programme of scientific activities. The Committee of the Science Congress agreed, in particular to change the name of their proposed organisation from "the National Academy of Sciences of India" to the National Institute of Sciences, also to define the Institute's functions so as not overlap or conflict with the Academy's.—A. P.

Poona Marathi And English Typewriting School

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 22.

The opening ceremony of newly brought scientific and up-to-date type writing teaching apparatus and the prize distribution ceremony of Marathi Centre Institute, Poona, will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in Poona City Municipal Council Hall (Vishrambagwada) under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Walweker.

DAYARAM, GREAT POET-PHILOSOPHER

Celebration Of 157th Anniversary At Dabhoi

(From A Correspondent.)
DABHOI, Sept. 20.

On Wednesday the 19th inst., the 157th anniversary of Kavi Dayaram was celebrated at Dabhoi with great enthusiasm. A great congregation was addressed by Gujerat's great novelist Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai.

The speaker lamenting the scanty materials about the life and work of the great poet briefly sketched the poets' life and work. Kavi Dayaram, he said was born in 1777 at Chandod one of the beauty spots on the Narbada. At the age of 17 the poet came to settle down in Dabhoi, an ancient town of great historic interest.

It was here that the poet resided towards the end of his life. He had travelled throughout the length and breadth of India and it was during these travels that Kavi Dayaram studied life, manners and customes of his countrymen—of which he gives such a vivid picture in his poems.

SUNSET OF CLASSICAL POETRY

His study of the national epics and puranas is wrought in the very texture of his poetry. He was not a verifier but a poet of high order ranking only next to Narsinh Mehta. Historically the poets' works stand for the glorious sunset of the early Gujerati Classical Poetry.

A great devotee of Lord Krishna he was inbued with Vallabhachary's philosophy which he has brought within the easy reach of his countrymen. He wrote in a number of languages of India with equal felicity and attainment. To the end of his life he was a bachelor, his mission in life being the singing of the glories of Shri Krishna.

Poet, philosopher and devotee, he has left behind him a literature that any people may well be proud of."

After the address some Garbas of Dayarambhai were sung by girls and the congregation dispersed.

APPEAL OF EX-KING'S GRANDSON

Ceylonese Political Pensioner Asks For Increase

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

The "United Press" understands that the only surviving grand-son of Sri Wickrama Singha, the last King of Kandy, in a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon asks for an increase of pension without which he says, he finds it difficult to keep his position and dignity. He points out that on account of the economical depression in India and on account of the increased cost of living, he finds it difficult to make both ends meet with his monthly pension of Rs. 126 which itself is now reduced by 10 per cent, as he has to pay income tax.

"INCREASE PENSION".

Therefore, he appeals to His Excellency the Governor to increase his pension to Rs. 500 a month and also to purchase a bungalow at State expense in Tanjore District at a cost of not less than Rs. 5,000 as a mark of Royal favour on the unprecedented and happy occasion of the restoration of the Throne and Crown of his grand-father to Ceylon by the Duke of Gloucester.

This grand-son of the last King of Kandy, Mr. T. Varada Raja Singh, is now a political pensioner residing at Truvadi District, South India.—United Press.

PROGRESS IN BHAVNAGAR

Debt Redemption Schemes And Relief For Agriculturists

The administration report of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1932-33 is a record of considerable all-round progress, notably in village uplift, trade and industries. Under the Debt Redemption Scheme and the Bhavnagar Agriculturists' Relief Act, private debts of the farmers are settled in such a way that the sowcars might recover the principal with a moderate amount of interest. Inclusive of those redeemed in the previous years, six complete Mahals were brought under the operation of the scheme up to October 31, 1932. In terms of assessment, only a quarter of the State remains to be brought under the scheme. By the end of March 1934 debts aggregating Rs. 86,33,874, as per sowcars' books were compromised and compounded for Rs. 20,59,473.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

New industrial concerns established during the year included ten flour mills, two oil mills, one spinning and weaving mill, and one match factory. Owing to the enterprise of merchants and to the improvement of the port, large consignments of coal, sugar, rice, timber, iron, cotton and general cargo were imported. Loans were advanced by the bank to local merchants on the security of goods they import.

The exports during the year rose by 48.37 per cent. being worth Rs. 2,79,50,503 as against Rs. 1,87,82,813 in the previous year. This increase was accounted for mainly by the export of cotton which rose by about Rs. 93 lakhs. The imports rose by two per cent., being worth Rs. 4,15,29,628.

The number of ocean-going steamers which visited the port during the year was 152, of which 18 brought sugar, 16 coal, 29 rice and timber, 18 iron, 54 general cargo, 11 African cotton, 3 Japanese cement. The number of vessels that entered the ports of the State during the year was 5,145 and their total tonnage 7,47,220. Bonded warehouses have been opened at the port on the same lines as at Bombay.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

The jetty was an outstanding work in connection with the port which serves a useful purpose. The port and port development departments, which were under the supervision of the manager of the Bhavnagar State Railway since 1924, have been transferred to the State. Harbour improvement including dredging was taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,54,000.

The work of port development has been entrusted to the Fort Development Engineer. The total budget grant for the year under this head was Rs. 4,52,000.

The Bhavnagar dock estate has been connected with the railway line running from Bhavnagar terminus thereby facilitating through booking. The gross earnings of the State Railway amounted to Rs. 34,01,941, as against Rs. 30,56,504 in the previous year. Through booking of goods from stations on the Kathiawar railways to Bombay and 'vice versa' by sea via the port of Bhavnagar continued to be worked under agreement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.

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KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE

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LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES

Sunderland's Surp ise Defeat In Play Against Derby

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Wrexham soccer match saved the lives of miners who worked in Gresford Colliery, for many of them not due in to-day, witnessed the match. There was a suggestion of postponement, but the Secretary of the Club said that they could not do any good. He added that their sympathies went out to the people concerned and considered that by playing they would help to turn their minds from the appalling disaster. Before the match both eams stood two minutes in silence. Most of the grounds had suffered from very heavy rains and pitches were very slippery resulting in several players being injured.

AT LEEDS.

At Leeds there was excellent positional play by visitors. Hodgson opened the account for Liverpool after ten minutes and Hanson increased the lead 20 minutes later. On resumption Liverpool continued to dominate, Hodgson being the outstanding player. Harson completed the tally Liverpool's superiority was never in doubt.

A SURPRISE.

Sunderland's defeat came as a surprise. The play began at a fast pace, but later became scrappy, there being many free kicks. Derby were boisterous in their methods and did not allow Sunderland to settle down to heir usual game. Bowers netted for Derby, but Sunderland equalised, Nicholas putting through his own goal. On resumption the play was rough. Gallacher was sent off for foul on Stockhill. Gurney struck the post; then Bowers scored twice within five minutes, Duncan putting on the last goal.

Bolton are now the only team with 100 per cent average. The first half was evenly divided and there was no scoring. The City defence was strong. Two minutes after resumption Eastham scored and Cook and Westwood in the last seven minutes.

The Newcastle team included Jack Smith transferred from Huddersfield on Thursday last. The play was unexciting, though Newcastle made an impression. After a barren first half, Smith netted shortly after the interval, Vidler equalising four minutes later. Leach put the visitors ahead after half an hour. Richardson completing the tally a few minutes later.

MILLWALL LOSES 100 PER CENT AVERAGE.

Millwall who, with Bolton, had 100 per cent average, lost it today, Bristal City scoring a surprise goal, through T. Brinton, left half from 40 yards' range in the early stages. In the latter half Millwall dominated, but could not pierce through strong defence.

Wallbanks opened the scoring for Chester shortly after the kick-off from the ground shot. Chester played open football, Wallbanks making good use of the wings Hughes put on a second goal before the interval. The game in the latter half was mostly confined to midfield.

The League leaders now are: Manchester City, Bolton, Millwall and Chester in their respective divisions.—Reuter's Special.

THE RESULTS

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1; Blackburn 0; Everton 4; Huddersfield 2; Grimsby 2; Wolverhampton 1; Leeds ·; Liverpool 3; Leicester 1; Manchester City 3; Preston 2; Chelsea 0; Sheffield Wednesday 0; Arsenal 0; Stoke 2; Middlesbrough 0; Sunderland 1; Derby 4; Tottenham 0; Aston Villa 2; West Bromwich 4; Portsmouth 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bolton 3; Bradford City 0; Bradford 1; West Ham 3; Brentford 2; Bury 1; Burnley 4; Barnsley 1; Fulham 4; Blackpool 1; Manchester United 5; Norwich 0; Nottingham Forest 2; Hull 1; Oldham 3; Sheffield United 2; Plymouth 1; Newcastle 3; Southampton 1; Notts County 1; Swansea 1; Port Vale 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Aldershot 2; Northampton 0; Brighton 0; Torquay 0; Bristol Rovers 0; Charlton 0; Cardiff 1; Swindon 3; Clapton Orient 4; Newport 0; Coventry 1; Exeter 1; Gillingham 1; Watford 2; Luton 1; Queens Park Rangers 1; Millwall 0; Bristol City 1; Reading 4; Bournemouth 1; Southend 1; Crystal Palace 4.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 0; Hartlepools 4; Chesterfield 3; Barrow 0; Darlington 1; Doncaster 1; Gateshead 5; Crewe 2; Halifax 2; Lincoln 1; New Brighton 1; Chester 2; Rotherham 4; Rochdale 0; Stockport 0; Mansfield 2; Walsall 1; Carlisle 0; Wrexham 2; Tranmere 2; York 3; Southport 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.

Airdrieonians 0; Clyde 0; Ayr 5; Queens Park 1; Celtic 4; Aberdeen 1; Dundee 2; Hamilton 1; Dunfermline 1; Albion Rovers 3; Falkirk 3; St. Johnstone 0; Hibernians 1; Queen of South 1; Motherwell 3; Kilmarnock 2; Partick 1; Hearts 3; St. Mirren 0; Rangers 2.

"RAINBOW" WINS BY MINUTE

Sopwith Hoists Protest Flag In Cup Race

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.

It is considered that Sopwith lost the race when rounding the first buoy.

"Rainbow" crossed the line at 14 hours 55–1|2 minutes and "Endeavour" one minute later.

Just before the finish Sopwith hoisted the protest flag.

It appeared that "Rainbow" in passing "Endeavour" to windward failed to meet the latter's luff as required by the rules governing the racing.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER PROTEST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.

It is learned that Sopwith filed either two protests or a protest on two counts; one based on the allegation that "Rainbow" failed to meet "Endeavour's" luff after turning the first mark; the other based on the alleged failure of the defender to respect the challenger's right of way before the start. As each infraction involves a different racing rule Sopwith's action will probably be considered by a Committee as two distinct protests.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Hindu Gymkhana Draw With Purshotum Shield XI

There was one and-a-half day match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Purshottum Shield XI on the former's ground on the Kennedy Sea Face, during the week-end. The match resulted in a draw. The home side batted first and put up 146 runs, to which Merchant and Bhandarkar contributed 26 each. Bhagwandas and Kothare had a lot to do with the poor score of the Gymkhana. The former bagged 5 wickets for 55 runs while the latter accounted for 3 wickets for 61.

The visitors had a poor start but Chury and Wagle stopped the rot and changed the whole complexion of the game. In a total of 204 runs, they collected 53 and 38 respectively. Gharat and Arbinkar added 50 and 26 respectively. Merchant and Pathare captured 3 wickets each for 29 and 40 runs respectively.

In their second venture, the home team compiled 169 for three wickets and declared their innings closed. Merchant and Dabholker played a brilliant innings of an unbeaten 88 and 52 respectively. Merchant sent the ball to the ropes twelve times and Dabholkar 9 times.

The Shield XI in their turn had three wickets down for 51 runs till the call of time. Thus the match ended in a draw in favour of the visitors.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA—First Innings.

V M Merchant, c Wagle, b Kothare	26
J P Kapadia, b Bhagwandas	5
J V Dabholkar, c Patil, b Kothare	22
The Chief of Jath, c Bhagwandas, b Kothare	6
B D Jog, b Bhagwandas	0
B R Patel, b Bhagwandas	13
P N Kesarkodi, c Arvindkar, b Bhagwandas	12
K V Bhandarkar not out	26
C U Dalal, b Wadkar	13
M B Pathare, c Bhagwandas, b Arvindkar	9
Extras	14
Total	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Kothare	21	3	61	3
M. Bhagwandas	23	3	55	5
R. Wadkar	5	1	7	1
Arvindkar	25	0	9	1

SECOND INNINGS.

V M Merchant not out	88
B D Jog, c Chury, b Kothare	0
K Bhandarkar, b Bhagwandas	7
B R Patel st. Patel, b Bhagwandas	17
J V Dabholkar, not out	52
Rest did not bat	
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	169

PURSHOTTUM SHIELD XI—FIRST INNINGS.

D M Bhidye, b Merchant	2
B D Arras, c Bhandarkar, b Pathare	0
G L Patel, c Jog, b Merchant	8
M Bhagwandas, run out	2
P J Chury, c Kapadia, b Pathare	53
J D Wagle, c Patel, b Pathare	38
R J Gharat, b Patel	50
Arvindekar, b Merchant	26
R R Wadkar, 1-b-w Dalal	4
W S Kothare, not out	7
M Khadpe, b Dalal	0
Extras	14
Total	204

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	13	3	29	3
Pathare	15	4	40	3
Dabholkar	2	0	13	0
Patel	7	2	9	1
Dalal	17.4	0	57	2

SECOND INNINGS.

W B Kothare, b Pathare	5
B D Arras, c Patel, b Chief of Jath	12
G L Patel, not out	20
P J Chury, st Jog, b Chief of Jath	12
Rest did not bat.	
Total (for 3 wickets)	51

Abbas Khan's Century And Blackney's 74 (Not Out)

Muslims Beat Europeans By 10 Wickets And Qualify For Final

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

The position at the end of play yesterday, in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament was Mahomedans 194 for five in the first innings. On resumption the game to-day, with the fourth ball off Harrocks, Abbas Khan completed his century. Soon after he had a life, Methven missing a simple catch. Two wickets then fell in rapid succession, Sajan was caught behind the wicket (222/6/17), while Abbas Khan's brilliant career was cut short, when he was held at long-on, off Horrocks (223/7/19.)

The paucity of the European attack was mainly responsible for Abbas Khan's mammoth total. His game was not free from blemishes, as he gave two chances. He hit 19 fours one six.

Mahomed Ibrahim was the next to fall, being held at long, off off Syrett (262/8/15). Mahomed Jaffar, the incoming batsman was run out (275/9/2).

Gulam Mohomed was incapacitated in batting owing to an injury to his finger.

Mahomedans declared their innings closed at 275 for 9, Fateh Mahomed remaining unbeaten with a useful 34.

EUROPEANS' SECOND INNINGS.

European second innings which was begun at 12-10, proved sensational. Peveler yielded a catch behind the wicket, off the second ball of the first over (0/1/0).

Horrocks associated with Gerrity and brightened the affairs, the former indulging in hurricane hitting. Fours flowed in profusion, and 40 was hoisted in 40 minutes. Mahomed Ibrahim tricked Horrocks with wonderful leg-break, clean-bowling him (48/2/38).

Horrocks sent the ball eight times to the ropes.

Gerrity-Blackney partnership was severed by Sajan, catching him, off Zakaullah (66/3/17).

Humphreys filled the vacancy but spooned the ball in the slips (67/4/1). Another wicket before lunch fell, Humphreys inadvertently skying the ball in Fateh Mahomed's hands (69/5/1).

Blackney-Syrett remained unbeaten at lunch time with 20 and 1, respectively. The lunch score was 78 for 5.

In view of Mahomedans, lead of 176 runs in the first innings they are meeting the Hindus in the final.

EXCITING GAME AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption after lunch, the Blackney-Syrett combination withstood the onslaught of a succession of bowlers, soon collecting a century. A magnificent leg-break ball, however, uprooted the stumps and sent Syrett back to the pavilion (130/6/26). The outgoing batsman had played a cautious game. Slack, the next batsman was a mere passenger and was caught in the slips, off Ibrahim (132/7/1.)

Europeans required 44 runs to avert an innings defeat. Blackney was loudly cheered as he reached his individual 50, with a drive pavilionward. Ibrahim claimed the sixth wicket, when he bowled Burke (158/8/13.).

Coaker, before breaking the duck was bowled by Ibrahim without any addition to the score. A keen duel between the bat and the ball ensued at the last stage to avert an innings' defeat, Blackney receiving all the bowling. Amidst tense excitement the score was equalised Europeans thus avoiding an innings' defeat. Young was caught in the slips by Zakaullah, off Ibrahim (176/10/0).

Blackney remained unbeaten with 74, including 7 fours.

MUSLIMS' SECOND KNOCK.

Mahomedans sent Abdul Khalik and Abdul Aziz to score the requisite solitary run Khalik hitting the winning shot.

Thus the Mahomedans won by 10 wickets.

EXPERTS SURPRISED

(Special Cable)

NEW PORT, Sept. 22.

There is nothing yet official regarding Sopwith's protest, but experts express the opinion that it can refer to nothing but "Rainbow's" failure when overtaking to respond to "Endeavour's" luff, the rule being that the overtaking yacht shall keep out of way of the overtaken yacht.

Committee members claim that they saw no infraction of rules, but experts on the coastguard cutter Argo gave a loud roar as "Rainbow" and "Endeavour" were threatened with collision. They were surprised that "Endeavour" did not fly the protest flag immediately.

KARNATAK SANGH CARROM TOURNAMENT

Many Outsiders Win Prizes

An interesting function took place in the Hall of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, on Sunday last, when prizes were distributed to the winners in the recent All-Bombay Carrom Tournament, held under the auspices of the Sangh. A large and distinguished gathering was present. Mr. S. B. Jathar, Advocate, presided.

The Secretary of the Carrom Tournament Committee then read his Report of the Tournament, in the course of which it was observed that the response from the Carrom-loving public was very good.

Prizes in the form of Cups and Medals were then distributed by the President to the Winners and Runners-up in the following order:—

(1) Mr. V. S. Thakur-Desai:—Singles Champion.

(2) Mr. H K Parulekar:...Singles Runner-up.

(3) Messrs V. W. Mantri and V. A. Pathare:—Doubles Champions.

(4) Messrs. H K Parulekar and V H Gumaste:—Doubles Runners-up.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and after light refreshments the function terminated.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

The celebration by the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, of this year's Ganpati Festival was an unqualified success. The programmes arranged catered to all the tastes of the Members of the Sangh. Musical Concerts, Melas, Kirtans, Nakalas and Lectures were the main events. The Musical concert by Prof. Nathu Buwa of Umraoti, Kannada Poems recitation by Mr. Neglur address by Mr. K. A. Padhye, on "Ancient Glory of Karnataka", Concert by certain lady artists and the Nakalas were very well attended and much appreciated. There was great rush of the public for all the programmes and the arrangements provided gave entire satisfaction to all the people.

An important feature of the celebration was the large attendance of ladies for all the items. Not only the entire Kanarese population of the Bombay City had turned up for the celebration but non-Kanarese people also were equally conspicuous oy their large attendance.

AUSTRALIAN JAMBOREE

All-India Contingent To Leave Delhi On Nov. 6

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

It is understood that arrangements for the All-India contingent proceeding to Frankston for the Australian Jamboree are now practically complete The members of the contingent will go into training at Montmorency Park, Lahore on October 30th and leave for Colombo by train on November 6th spending a day at Delhi, where His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Chief Scout, will inspect them and wish them God-speed on their journey.

The All-India Camp will be a centre of attraction and will have for its entrance the famous Rajput Gateway which was such a welcore feature of the 1929 Jamboree in England.

The Contingent will be back in India towards the end of January 1935.—A. P.

Lahore.—Great sensation was caused on Thursday night, when the young wife of Purbia, a grass cutter, was murdered in cold blood in the servants' quarters near the bungalow of Boolaqui Shah, a money-lender in Ravi Road. A blood-stained spear was found by her side. The police have arrested four men and two women of the locality.—United Press

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY TEAM

Hindus to play match on Wednesday:—

A match has been arranged by the Hindu Representative Matches Executive Committee with the Aligarh Muslim University Team to be played on Wdnesday, (26th) and Thursday, (27th) instant on the Gymkhana ground, when the following players are selected to play:—

Mr C N Mehta, (Capt.), Mr V M Merchant, Mr G L Patil, Mr D M Bhidye, Mr S K Pawaskar, Dr. W S Kothare, Mr S S Dongre, Mr. C N Dalal, Mr Hazare, Mr M S Sathe, Mr Madhavan and Mr D K Naik, (Umpire).

SAAR MAP WEIGHS 20 CWT.

A map of the Saar district weighting twenty hundredweight and measuring sixty-three square yards will be an outstanding feature of the Saar Exhibition to be opened in Cologne on August 26. The map, which has been prepared by the Leipzig Geographical Museum, is on a scale of 1: 25,000.

Please Note Change Of Theatre

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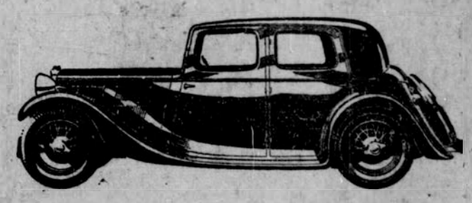

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 1, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 14, 1353.
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.
High Water: 0-14, 12-24.
Low Water: 6-18, 18-30.

Public Lecture by: Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 25.

Municipal Corporation (Special Meeting), 4-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 26.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "American Universities", by Miss K. Khandwalla, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

TARUN BHARAT SEVA DAL

An annual general meeting of the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal will be held on Thursday (27th instant) at Dave Building, Dadar Main Road, at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

"SAFETY FIRST"

The fourth and fifth lectures on "Safety First", will be delivered at the Town Hall, to-day (Monday) and Thursday (27th instant) at 5-30 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ DISPENSARY

In the Santa Cruz Residents' Association's Charitable Dispensary, during the month of August, 1934, number of patients treated 380 males, 291 females, 570 children. Total 1,241. Average per day 40.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (25th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Ervad Framroze Ardesbir Bode, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter V (Yasna Ha 32), strophes 1 and 2.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "Say it with Flowers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Laughing Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The House on 56th Street". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sinhgad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Ameena". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Shivaji The Great". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Naughty Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST-END: "Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
SUPER-TALKIE: "Vaman Avtar". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Change of Heart". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Akashwani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON: "Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "The Big Pond". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE: The Way to Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this society, a meeting of the Ismaili students will be held on Wednesday (26th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Society, at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Dongri, Bombay, 9.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Ervad Framroze A. Bode will speak on "Zoroastrianism a Rational and Practical Religion suitable to the Modern Age".

GOD, SOUL AND UNIVERSE

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Bombay, His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Puri will deliver a lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Karandikar Hall of the Sabha on "God, Individual Soul, and the Universe".

HINDU SANRAKSHAN MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal a meeting of the Ustadas of all the Akhadas or Talims in Bombay and its suburbs will be convened to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Gondal Rashshala Aushdhalaya, No. 336, Kalkadevi Road, next to Swadeshi Market, to consider ways and means to make the forthcoming 2nd All-Bombay and Suburbs Hindu Amateurs Wrestling Tournament a success.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION

The electoral roll of the Bombay Municipality for the coming election in February 1935 has been ready. Names of some of the voters eligible to vote appear to have been omitted. Unregistered voter tenants are requested to sign before the 29th instant on the forms, prepared for this purpose. Then arrangement can be made to get their names registered on the supplementary Electoral Roll—The forms can be obtained at the following address. The Electoral Roll of the respective wards can also be had for inspection.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Music-Hall Artistes of yesterday will capture your hearts with their old-time songs!
Also
SO THIS IS HARRIS!
The Prize Musical Short of 1933
3 Songs which you will Hum wherever you go!

The REGAL DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Laughing Boy
LUPE VELEZ
GLAMOROUS ROMANCE of a Primitive Man and a Worldly Woman!

KERALA CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Mr. R. Krishna Pillai, Secretary, Congress Socialist Office, Calcut writes:—

The first Kerala Congress Socialist Conference has been proposed to be held on 14th October.

The Reception Committee members are now being enrolled on payment of a minimum subscription of two annas. The Reception Committee members also will have the right to participate in the proceedings of the Conference and also vote. Delegates are being enrolled all over Kerala and those Socialist workers who wish to enrol R. C. members and delegates are requested to communicate with me. The exact time and place of the Conference will be announced later.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close Down. 6-30 p.m. H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd. 8 p.m. Empire Relay, if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. New Books. By The Bookman. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. The Art Players. 11 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. An organ recital.
8 p.m. Mixed Pickles, bottled by Cecil Madden; arranged for broadcasting in dramatic form.
8-45 p.m. A sonata recital by Helen Just (violincello) and Hetty Bolton (pianoforte).
9 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra (leader, Frank Thomas), from a Cardiff Studio.
9-45 p.m. Family Album, a talk.
10 p.m. Dance music.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Music for String Quartet, (gramophone records).
11 p.m. The Wireless Singers, conductor, Leslie Woodgate.

G. WARD AND GANDHI JAYANTI

The Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee has decided to observe the Gandhi Jayanti Week as follows:

Sunday, (30th September): (1) Flag Salutation Ceremony; (2) Khadi Demonstration Procession. To start after the Flag Salutation Ceremony.

Monday, (1st October): Khadi Hawking.

Tuesday, (2nd October): Public meeting in the evening. Harijan Mela at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, (3rd October): Charka Competition for males and females, (charka to be brought by the candidate).

Thursday, (4th October): Khadi Hawking.

Friday, (5th October): Ladies meeting at 3 p.m. followed by Harijan Mela.

Saturday, (6th October): Gathering of Harijan.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The general meeting of the 'E" Ward Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (30th instant) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Panch Katha, (Opp. Khatau Makanji Mills), Byculla, to elect the new president, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers and members for the Council.

"F" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

A meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general body meeting of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (30th instant) at 4 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

ASSOCIATION'S CANDIDATES.

"C" Ward:—(1) Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, 31-33, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay 2. (2) Mr. B. P. Vadke, Twastashram, Bhandari Street, Bombay 4.

"D" Ward:—(1) Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, Soman Bld., opposite Kandewadi Naka, Bombay 4; (2) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, 40, B, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

"F" Ward:—(1) Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal Ramchandra M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay 12.

"G" Ward:—(1) Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Patankar's Bungalow, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

HEALTH RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS

Leading Social Workers Form Association

The following has been issued on behalf of the Rural Health Relief Association:—

It has been found expedient, about the Health of masses suffering almost at all times of the year by some or other of the water-borne diseases, to form a body that will be useful in remedying to a material extent in avoiding substantially the sufferings of this class and put a stop to the economic ruin of the poor sufferers.

The want of such an institution being very keenly felt, it has been deemed necessary by some of these leading social workers and persons so interested to form a Rural Health Relief Association.

Among the aims and objects of the association are mentioned:

To place before the masses a correct curative method against the present existing misguiding advertisements; and to remove ignorance and half-hazard knowledge which does more harm than good.

To start such Associations at all Talukas as also in all important places in each taluka under the guidance and control of the Association.

To arrange for a regular library of the books solely devoted to the question relating to health and to carry on propaganda by publishing loaflets pertaining to matters of health.

To carry on propaganda by way of lectures and demonstration wherever and whenever possible.

To give on reference proper medical advice whenever and by whomsoever sought for.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON GIRL WIFE

Suspect On Trial

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 21.

The story of how a Hindu youth went to the house of his mother-in-law and fatally stabbed his girl wife was told before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury, when the trial opened, to-day, of Pandu Narayan Shelar (23), of Andheri, on a charge of murder.

The prosecution story is that Pandu was married about a year ago, to Babibai, a 16-year-old daughter of one Durgabai. She lived with her husband. A fortnight before the alleged murder, Babi was taken to her mother's place on account of her illness. Pandu went to his mother-in-law's house on June 26 last and slept on the "otta." The next morning Durgabai, while rolling up the bedding of her son-in-law, was shocked to find a newly sharpened knife underneath the cover. Explaining, the accused stated that he had brought the knife "to ward off bad dreams." Later Pandu sat beside his bedridden wife, and suggested to take her home. Babi refused to accompany him, and Durgabai told her son-in-law to send her after she recovered.

Durgabai, who then went to the kitchen, heard the accused saying: "I now cure you," which was followed by the screams of Babi: "Come, I am stabbed." Her mother was shocked at the sight, when the accused placing his knee on her, gave in rapid succession three stabs with a penknife, two on the chest and one at the side. Durgabai tried to pull him from behind, while she held him by his waist. In her struggle to snatch the penknife from him, she received a cut on her right palm. On a neighbour coming to their rescue, Babi went staggering to her maternal uncle's hut closeby.

The accused ran after her, but was held up by another neighbour and the penknife was snatched from him. The accused, who set himself free, was chased and secured at the corner of Amboli Road. By this time several people collected near the huts, and attracted the attention of the head police constable. He removed the injured woman to the Andheri dispensary, but on the advice of the doctor, she was later taken to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she expired the same evening inspite of an operation. Sub-Inspector R. D. Kadam investigated the case, and the accused was committed to Sessions by the Bandra City Magistrate.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appears for the Crown, and Mr B. R. Deval for the defence.

The case is proceeding.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Pundit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture on "Shraddha Philosophy" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Mandvi, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m.

MUSICAL CONFERENCE VENUE CHANGED

Special Second Class Concession For Students

The A. U. Music Conference Allahabad writes:—

Owing to the increasing demand for seats at the ensuing Music Conference from November 3 to 8, it has been decided to change the venue of the Conference from the Vizianagaram Hall to the Senate Hall, Allahabad. Those who wish to change their seats in the blocks in which they are booked may do so up till September 25. Seats of those, who do not express a desire to change them will remain unaltered according to the Vizianagaram Hall plan.

The new plan of the Senate Hall will be available at the Conference Office on and after September 20. The last date for the booking of seats for the various blocks (Patron, Donor, Reserved, Reception Committee and Ladies' blocks) has, therefore, been extended to October, 6.

The last date for sending the Competitors' forms has been extended to October, 1.

Concession in Second Class only will be granted to University Students

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club at the Turf Club House, on Saturday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House on Saturday:—Mr. F G Travers, Mr. G D Shuttleworth Mr. C D Dady Mr R M Chinoy, Dr J N Duggan, Mr. J Humphrey, Mr. G R Khairaz, Mr. H Langdale, Mr. C C Gulliland, Sir Kenneth Gibson, Lt: Colonel E A Maude, Mr. H J Sadler, Mr. H F Chard Mr. H C Clifton, Captain W E Merrill, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey, Captain E G Hurd-Wood and Mr. J H Hardie.

Quadrangular Contest For Assembly Seat In Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Sept. 22.

Mr. S.K. Hosmani is the Congress Parliamentary Board's candidate from Southern Division, non-Muslim Constituency. There is only one seat from this Division. Mr. Hosmani has also been supported by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the voters from Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts have been asked to vote for Mr. Hosmani.

It is now understood that Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil, the sitting member of the Legislative Assembly, has definitely announced his intention of opposing Mr. Hosmani in the ensuing election. As a result of this Mr. V.N. Jog, M.L.C. of Dharwar and Mr. G.S. Gangolli, M.L.C., of Karwar have also declared their intention of opposing Rao Bahadur Patil by standing as candidates in the Assembly elections. It is likely that Mr. Jog would stand on the ticket of the Congress-Nationalist Party and would be supported by the Sanatanists. There would thus be a quadrangular contest in the Southern Division for one seat in the Assembly.

Immediate Social Reforms Conference

A meeting of the sympathisers of the Immediate Social Reforms took place in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Sjt. R. Agarwala, presiding.

It was resolved that the Immediate Social Reforms Conference be held during the Congress week.

That the Provisional Committee of the following members be formed and named as the Reception Committee of the Immediate Social Reforms Conference:

Sjt. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, R. B Lotvala, K M Munshi and Jinabhai P Joshi, (Vice-Presidents).

Sjts. R Agarwala, Ratilal M. Gandhi, Lilaahar L Shah and B Nigam, (Jt. Secretaries.)

Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah Treasurer.

Members of the Committee: Smts. Lilavatiben Munshi, Bachuben Lotvala, Malinibai Sukhtankar, Kantaben Khandvala, Shantabai Venguskar, and Sjts. Samaldas Gandhi, Sitaram J. Sharma, Chhelshanker D Vyas, Vijayashanker M Jani, Vallabhdas R Mehta and Meghji K Thakkar.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held in due course to decide the necessary issues of the Conference.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Election Campaign

The campaign in favour of candidates standing for election to the Legislative Assembly has begun in the city in right earnest. The non-Congress candidates are trying to vaunt their claims to represent the city of Bombay on all available platforms, and even going to the length of ridiculing their rivals in the field. The Congress Parliamentary Board, nay, even the Congress itself, seems to be the main target of their attack. Perhaps, the main reason for such a procedure on their part, is their knowledge of the impregnable position which the Congress holds in the hearts of millions of people. Now that the Congress has decided to contest the seats in the Central Legislature, the other parties are all diffident about their own merits, and are, therefore, directing all their venom against this great organisation. The Congress is the strongest political organization in the country. Whatever the numerous other parties sprinkled over the whole length and breadth of India might say about their claims, the only answer to them is this: "If you hold that you are the stronger party, then you ought to have been able to capture the Congress."

Old, Old Story

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, speaking at the Catholic Students' Union the other day, made some very foolish remarks about the Congress goal in general and the Congress candidates in particular. Referring to the Congress goal of Independence for India, he said that India was not a united nation and so it was not fit for Independence. Perhaps Sir Cowasji forgets the fact that this statement has become an old, old story now, and that the Anglo-Indian papers have, over and over again, been dinning them into the ears of a sceptical, incorrigible Indian populace. Sir Cowasji also undertook to see that "no opinions of any school of thought, including even the Congress, goes by the board" if he were elected to the Legislature. He pointed out that a representative of a city should represent the opinion of every section of the city populace, whatever his own personal political shade might be. Sir Cowasji did not realise the implications of what he said. There are in the city, a section of the inhabitants holding Communist views. Now if Sir Cowasji goes at all into the Assembly as a representative of this city, he will doubtless have, in consonance with his dictum, to place their opinions before his colleagues of the Assembly. But, the tirade he launched against the Communists in the course of the meeting leaves no room for any person to doubt, that if the Government proposed to bring a bill before the House for the suppression of communism, our esteemed baronet would be the first person to vote for it. Similar would be the fate of all opinions which he now so generously undertakes to see will not go "by the board." The different opinions he would represent would undoubtedly be suppressed by the vote he casts. What is more important to the citizens of Bombay is the exercise of the vote of the candidate they send to the Legislature. And the manner in which Sir Cowasji exercised his votes in the past is a matter of common knowledge to every intelligent citizen of Bombay.

A Cheap Gibe

Sir Cowasji also said that he liked the idea of Socialism, in so far as it meant the economic emancipation of the people in India. But the contemptuous terms in which he referred to Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Congress candidate for the Assembly from the city, immediately afterwards, in answer to a query by a member of the audience, would make one believe that his liking for socialism did not go far beyond mere lip-sympathy. "Oh," he said, "you are speaking of Mr. Nariman. Perhaps you'll be surprised to know that he is *only* a tenant of mine." Of course, everybody in Bombay knows that Sir Cowasji is a very, very rich man with ample opportunities of adding to his wealth. And, what is more, everybody in Bombay knows, too, that to-day Mr. Nariman is not a rich man because he gave up his calling as a lawyer for something infinitely nobler—the wholehearted devotion to the cause and the service of this poor, stricken, enslaved, country.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT POLICY

Chowpatty Meeting

Under the auspices of the Young Workers League, Young Nationalist League, Red Trade Union Congress, and other bodies a mass meeting was held at Chowpatty on Sunday to protest against the Government policy towards communism.

Mr. P. R. Lele the president of the Nationalist League presided on the occasion.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar in moving the resolution referred to the latest Government ban in making the Communist Party and other like bodies illegal in spite of National Congress being allowed legal existence and stated that that was a proof of the inefficacy of the Congress methods of agitation.

Sjt. A. V. Choudhury next spoke about the increasing discontent of the masses on account of the repression and added that the Government would be ill-advised to accumulate mass discontent which would react upon itself. Mr. Bhise and H. V. Choudhury also referred to the discontent of the workers in all industries.

Among others who addressed were Messrs. Karnick, Bhaiyaji Wamanrao Kulkarnis, Tambitker, Chimaji, More, and Patker.

In conclusion after a short speech in support of the resolution, Sjt. P. R. Lele put the resolution to vote and and it was passed unanimously.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1934

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

While claiming to be the universal landlord in extensive parts of the country, the State in India has been slow to meet the obligations which that claim entails. The Government of Bombay, for example, have been waiting and hesitating instead of taking opportune action sorely needed to extend relief to the peasantry suffering from a prolonged economic depression. The local Legislative Council, and particularly the members who are supposed to represent the interests of the rural population, appear hardly to realise the seriousness and urgency of the problem and have absolutely failed to make an impression on the Government, who are taking their own line and their own time to do things in their own way. It is now seven years since the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture made its report and five since the publication of the report of the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. But little has been done to give effect to the recommendations of these bodies. A heavy fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the long duration of the depression have, in the meanwhile, accentuated the difficulties of the peasant.

Many Examples

It is now a recognised fact that even in normal times the average cultivator in the Province is marely able to make the two ends meet and that the burden of rural indebtedness has been steadily growing. Every civilized country in the world is helping the farmer to tide over the difficulties of the depression and the Government even in Great Britain is not an exception. Various Provincial Governments in India itself have bestirred themselves in this behalf and suitable legislation has been resorted to for facilitating State action. The Government of Bombay have now been provided with an opportunity to tackle at least a part of the problem of agricultural indebtedness as a result of the report of a committee which they appointed last year to make recommendations with regard to the establishment of land mortgage banks in this Presidency. If the splendid example set by the State of Bhavnagar in wiping out all the past debts of the peasantry, cannot be copied here, the Government of Bombay may very well follow the lead given by the Madras Presidency which has by now made considerable progress with a scheme of land mortgage banking on an extensive scale.

Opportune Moment

The local Land Mortgage Bank Committee was, it seems, strongly impressed with the opportuneness of the moment for launching an effort to raise funds at cheap rates by means of debentures and to place them at the disposal of properly constituted mortgage banks for the repayment of the old debts of their members. At a time when Governments are converting their own obligations into loans carrying lower rates of interest there is no reason why this advantage should not be made available to the agricultural classes. Money is now plentiful and cheap and the rural creditor is sure to be accommodating enough in receiving repayment of his loans if it is made in cash. Landholders, who are suffering from the crushing burden of old debt, will, by means of a good mortgage bank, be appreciably relieved of the load and will be afforded facilities for stabilising their position. Those, who are inclined to introduce improvements in their farming methods and operations, will likewise secure the requisite capital on convenient terms. It should be made clear here that only a few of the indebted peasantry will be able to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the land mortgage bank, namely, those who have a sufficient landed security to offer and who command adequate capacity to pay the instalments of the bank's loan, though spread over a number of years. Even then it is certainly worth-while saving and helping this small section of the agricultural population. The security for the investor in the mortgage bank's debentures will be quite satisfactory and there ought to be no difficulty in attracting the necessary funds. For the same reason, Government must not hesitate in consenting to guarantee both the interest and the principal of the debentures that will be issued by the proposed central bank and the Committee was perfectly right in laying special stress on State guarantee as an indispensable condition of the success of its scheme. Another condition which, according to the Committee, must be satisfied, relates to the necessity of Government giving generous assistance to the mortgage bank in the initial stages of its growth. Madras has provided good precedents for action on the part of Government in both these respects, and it is now up to the Government of Bombay to follow suit. Much valuable time has already been lost, and it will not be too much for the public of this Province to expect its Government to put into operation the recommendations of the Land Mortgage Bank Committee without hesitation and delay.

Sir Cowasji Explains

We quite understand Sir Cowasji Jehangir's agitated efforts to justify himself and those with whom he thinks in politics. And we are almost inclined to sympathise with him when in sheer anxiety he blunders into contradictions as he did while addressing the Catholic Students' Union on Friday last. We are prepared to accept his indignant denials as regards the attitude towards the White Paper of those "who went to England." We are prepared to believe that they never accepted this "White Paper." We are also prepared to condemn, with Sir Cowasji, "mischief-mongers in this country," who suggest otherwise, as "liars." But, if there is "no school of thought that will accept this White Paper," what exactly does he propose to do in the Assembly? For, however, amazing it may be, it is the fact that in the same speech, Sir Cowasji, who refuses to accept the White Paper so uncompromisingly, said: "Do not talk of the rejection of the White Paper, because we are not going to reject it, and those that say they are going into the Assembly to reject it, talk bluff."

We know the difference between Congress and Liberals as regards the goal. But his defence of Dominion Status as against Independence is rather queer. According to Sir Cowasji Jehangir India is not fit for Independence, because "she is not a united nation," and "if at all she should get it, it would end in rack and ruin." We do not here propose to comment on Sir Cowasji's low opinion of his fellow-countrymen or on his view about conditions precedent to freedom. But we cannot see how, with his postulates, Dominion Status becomes superior to or more desirable than Independence—if he knows the true meaning of Dominion Status.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Misconduct

(By N. H. P.).

The decision of the High Court, given on the 17th instant in "In the matter of the Advocate-General of Bombay and in the matter of (certain) Advocates," has brought the earlier decision of the same Court in "In re: Jivanlal v. Desai" and certain observations made in the judgments delivered therein, under the light of further consideration. In that case, a notice was issued by the High Court against Mr. Desai and certain other barristers and pleaders, to show cause why they should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction for taking the Satyagraha pledge, whereby they undertook "to refuse civilly to obey these laws (viz: the Rowlatt Act) and such other laws as a committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit."

The matter was heard by a Bench consisting of Sir Norman Macleod (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Kajiji in October 1919. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. H. V. Divatia (as he then was) appeared for Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai and submitted first, that the matters with regard to which punishment under the disciplinary jurisdiction can be inflicted, must fall under either of two heads: (1) either the person must be guilty of professional misconduct, that is, misconduct in his professional capacity as distinct from acts done in his private capacity; or (2) he must be guilty of misconduct, which, though not connected with his professional capacity, subjects him to general infamy or imputations of such bad character as would render him unfit to practise, e.g., fraud, or misappropriation of client's moneys, etc. Sir Chimanlal submitted that the signing of the Satyagraha Pledge by Mr. Desai did not fall in either category. The Court held that the respondents had, by signing the pledge, rendered themselves amenable to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court.

Sir Norman's Observation.

In the course of his judgment, Sir Norman Macleod observed: "I have to consider whether the signing of such a pledge is consistent with the duties which they (the respondents) owe as officers of this Court. Advocates and Pleaders are a privileged class, enrolled not only for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Courts in the administration of justice, but also for giving professional advice, for which they are entitled to be paid to those members of the public, who require their services. Their position, training and practice, give them immense influence with the public, and their example must necessarily have a much greater effect, whether for good or for evil, than the example of those who do not occupy this privileged position. It is not necessary in order for us to be able to exercise our jurisdiction that any offence should have been committed, nor is it necessary that what the respondents have done should have subjected them to anything like general infamy or imputation of bad character..... A very sound principle to remember is that those who live by the law should keep the law. I should certainly be disinclined to grant a Sanad of this Court to any one who, I knew, was a signatory to this pledge for I should not consider him a proper person to be enrolled in that privileged class referred to above."

Observation of Justice Heaton.

Mr. Justice Heaton similarly observed: "We are not dealing with the case of ordinary citizens. Our notices were issued against professional lawyers, and it is with them and with them only that we are concerned. They belong to a privileged class and they enjoy their privileges with our consent. But just as they enjoy special privileges, so they are under peculiar obligations. Moreover, this Court is under special obligations in regard to them. Just as it licenses or permits them to practise as lawyers, so it is bound to see that they do not flagrantly abuse their privileges ... It seems to me that professional lawyers cannot fulfil both the obligations of the Satyagraha pledge and the obligations of their profession. They are pledged to follow the truth, but this they cannot consistently do if they disobey certain laws as citizens, whilst as lawyers they obey and advise obedience to those same laws."

No Moral Turpitude.

Commenting on these observations, their Lordships in the present case said that their experi-

(Continued on page 7.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Remarkable Demonstration Of British Working Classes Against Fascism; "Death Merchants" Exposed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 15,
(By Air Mail).

The holiday feeling is vanishing rapidly and political interest is once again reviving in this country. The British and French newspapers have, however, a slight deviation from serious politics with news items and gossips about Prince George's engagement with Princess Marina. However, serious happenings are taking place everywhere.

Anti-Fascist Demonstration

London resounded last Sunday with the Hyde Park demonstration against Fascism and friend or foe alike admits that it was London's biggest demonstration in recent times. British crowds have a habit of retaining good humour and equanimity of temper and, therefore, this great concourse of over 150 thousand people passed without incidents or even without the ordinary excitements of a big crowd. Sir Oswald Mosley's followers, who were surrounded by overwhelming numbers of adversaries and the police who were there to protect them against molestation of any kind, were only treated with jocular slogans and singsong protests, and this would not have been the case if such a magnificent crowd of opponents had gathered anywhere in France, Germany or Italy. However, the British public is quite capable of taking note of the subdued resentment of the masses against Fascism and this week continuous news filters in from the provinces of Fascist meetings being broken up or even abandoned. Indirectly, this popular protest will apply to the present Govment also whose methods of dealing with working class problems have been long supected of having Fascist tendencies.

Official Labourites Exposed

The huge triumph for last Sunday's procession for the anti-Fascist section of the British public is a crushing defeat of the influence not only of Mosley and his fellow-comrades but also of Mr. Walter Citrine, Mr. Arthur Henderson and other parliamentary Labour leaders. They had hoped completely to sabotage the anti-Fascist demonstration of the British working class by issuing an official "fatwa" in the name of the Trade Union Congress against it. The crowd, however, proved that nobody accepted or followed the advice of these Labour leaders of staying at home to enable the Fascists to strengthen their ground in this country. The official Labour newspaper, the 'Daily Herald," was the only newspaper last Monday, after Sunday's demonstration, that made the ridiculous attempt to belittle the magnitude and importance of Sunday's gathering. Even the Tory newspapers that condemn unequivocally the interference of the Communists with the working class, and with Mosley's right of free speech, admitted the magnitude and the significance of the gathering. The Labour leaders have a double motive in their opposition to methods of mass demonstrations. They want to give assurances to their capitalist opponents that there is a very respectable wing of the Labour Party and that this respectable wing desires to take charge of the Parliamentary machine in Downing Street and, secondly, before the next General Election arrives these Labour leaders want to drive the working class masses to a mental condition of helplessness and then to the belief that they have, indeed, no other method or remedy of self-protection except to vote for a Labour Government; and to vote only for such Labour candidates as are selected by the secret diplomacy of the Right-wing respectable people presiding at Transport House. Thus those selected will be pushed into the working class constituencies in the name of democracy and free votes. These respectable candidates will then be given a mechanically produced official Labour party programme Mass demonstrations and direct action at such a period would naturally seriously affect the mentality of working class voters who might refuse to accept namby-pamby parliamentary candidates.

Indian Political Conference

In this secret and silent conspiracy of parliamentary Labour leaders, India will also be a victim as the former would on the whole support the White Paper policy of the National Government with a few vague phrases about doing something better some other day. In view of this, the forthcoming Indian Political Conference will become quite interesting. The object of this Conference, which has the wholehearted support of organisations such as the Independent Labour Party, the Union of Democratic Control, and Council of Civil Liberties in addition to all anti-Fascist and anti-Imperialist organisations in this country, is to give momentum (whether it fails or succeeds is a different matter) inside the working class movement to a demand for com-

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

A LABOUR TRIUMPH.

After the recent Californian failure, American Labour has won a remarkable victory as a result of the Textile Strike which will be called off to-day in response to President Roosevelt's appeal. Labour in America had never been very strong and the N. R. A. under General Johnson was directed to make it weaker and weaker until even its right to have Trade Union recognised was in jeopardy. But it has now discovered that by united and organised resistance it can re-assert its rights. As Mr. Gorman, the Textile Strike leader says: "We have gained every substantial thing we can gain from this strike which has torn the whole unjust structure of N.R.A. lifting the load from the shoulders of all labour as well as from ourselves."

KAMALADEVI'S RELEASE

We suppose we ought to express appreciation of the action of the Madras Government in releasing Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya on medical grounds. In the first place there was no reason why she should not have been released immediately after the Patna decisions whereby the A.I.C.C. withdrew Civil Disobedience. That was not done. Then, again, she was not released even when her illness took a turn for the worse. As we had occasion to point out sometime ago, there were persistent rumours that Mrs. Kamaladevi had been ailing seriously for about two months. But she was not even transferred to a hospital, much less released. Anyway, we are glad that the Government of Madras have at last thought it fit to release her. We heartily welcome Mrs. Kamaladevi back to freedom and we earnestly hope she will soon be restored to health and be able to take her right and proper place amongst the active servants of the country and the Congress.

ZANZIBAR AND INDIA

The public of India snares in full measure, Mr. Andrews' two great anxieties. As regards Jawaharlal even Government, who keep him a prisoner, will not dare to deny openly that "every claim of humanity" makes his release a supreme necessity. As regards Zanzibar, too, the Government of India cannot deny the direct anti-Indian implications of the Land Alienation Act. But the difficulty is that in neither case will the Government do anything that may conflict, however indirectly, with imperial interests. Mr. Andrews will receive sympathy in abundance in Simla. But Simla's sympathy for Indians in Zanzibar seems to be subject to the requirements of British settlers.

NOT ON THE MAP

Speaking at the recent session of the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. B. Shiva Rao—a very moderate Labour leader who approximates, politically, to Indian Liberals—said:—

"When I listened to the statement Mr. Butler made this morning about the extent of unemployment in the world, I was sure that India was not on his map of the world. He said that there are 22 million unemployed in the world to-day. I think, Mr. Chairman, if the Government of India will only collect the figures, which they dare not do, the number of unemployed in India alone will at least equal that in the rest of the world. Wages in India have been falling every where and the employers are stiffening in their hostility to the Unions. As for the police, their vigilance is unceasing, and some of us receive an amount of attention at their hands which would be flattering to a Chicago gangster. "What would Loveless have said to a wage of three pence a day which is common rate in many of our agricultural areas; or to children of 5 and 6 working on the tea plantations or rolling cigarettes for 8 to 10 hours a day for 3 to 4 shillings a month?

Mr. Shiv Rao is quite right. India is on the map of the British only for one purpose and that purpose has nothing to do with the interests of India or Indians.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Bombay High Court Judgment

Their lordships, while rejecting an application for disciplinary action against three barristers on the ground that there was no reliable evidence to show the nature of the activities of the barristers, have unequivocally held that the mere fact of their being members of unlawful associations or associating in the operation of such associations did not render them unfit for the exercise of their profession, because such conduct did not necessarily involve moral turpitude or any attack on the system of which the courts formed part or embarrass in any way the administration of justice. No matter what the Calcutta High Court or any other High Court may have held, we have no hesitation in saying that the view expressed by our own High Court and the Bombay High Court is the only sound view. An interpretation of the law under which men like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Lala Lajpat Rai, to say nothing about a host of lesser men, would have to be declared "unfit for the exercise of their profession" is an interpretation which, in our opinion, stands self-condemned.—"Tribune."

A Political Body

For it must be remembered that the Congress has always been regarded primarily as a political body working for the achievement of self-government. The unique position it occupies in the affections of the people is due to the great and solid work it has done as a political body—in awakening the masses to a consciousness of their just rights and infusing them with the energy necessary to make a stand for those rights. In varying its programme, method and strategy from time to time in the light of changing conditions, it has merely obeyed the adaptive instinct which guides political organisms. In order that it may continue the work upon which it has been engaged for half a century and put the coping stone on that colossal work as early as possible, it seems to us imperative that it should preserve intact its essentially political character. But if the changes that Gandhiji proposes are adopted and the philosophy underlying them should become the mainspring of Congress activitity, the Congress would cease to be a political body.—"Hindu."

The Congress, according to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, flirted with "Communism," while the Liberals kept aloof from it.

Splendid! Wedded as they are to Capitalism any other attitude would have been most shocking and unrespectable.

* * * *

"CONGRESS LEAD ON AWARD QUITE CORRECT.

Malaviya's Attitude Will Mean Longer Lease To Foreign Domination, Says Lathe."
—Headline.

But does that matter at all in the face of an infinitely greater danger? Certainly not. Down with the Communal Award. Up with Foreign Domination.

* * * *

From the official account of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's speech at the Ganpati Utsav Mandap, it appears that the meeting was characterised by interruptions and disorder to a rather serious extent. "And," we learn, "later on the police came on the scene and quiet was restored." So far so good.

Then: "Mr. Jamnadas then continued his speech and the meeting came to an end."

The youngsters, who are alleged to have created the trouble, are, therefore, entirely to blame. They should have let Mr. Mehta commence his speech in peace—and the meeting would have come to an end without any trouble.

* * * *

Pandit Malaviyaji addressed a public meeting in Darbhanga on the 19th inst. and, since the Patna correspondent of the "Leader" of Allahabad says so, it must be true that "at the end of the meeting a volley of questions were put to him..... He could not answer why he was adopting Mr. Chintamani against Dr. Bhagwandas."

This is, we think, quite illuminating enough.

* * * *

We, on our part, cannot answer why "He (Malaviyaji) admitted that the Congress was the only institution in the country, which was fighting a grim fight for Swaraj." He ought to have refused to answer the question as absolutely irrelevant.

* * * *

Apropos of the rumour that Maulana Shaukat Ali will contest the Seven Cities, a news agency wires from Allahabad that "Sir Md. Ismail of Aligarh has been created with the intention of contesting this seat....."

Nawab Md. Ismail Khan may or may not accept this non-official Knighthood, but if they were about it, they should have honoured the Maulana with a "Shamsul-Ulema" if not a "Khan Bahadur."

* * * *

The Chairman of the Munitions Enquiry Committee of the American Senate says that the Committee has so far only scratched the surface.

But even the scratch has been sufficiently painful to evoke howls and shrieks from all the injured throughout the world.

* * * *

Says an Indian Prince:—

"To the progressive Englishman who no longer wishes to dominate India, the Indian Rajah seems an anachronism."

Another and an equally delicate way of hinting at the same thing would be that the Indian Raja had yet to seem an anachronism to Englishmen.

* * * *

"CHESS PLAYER KICKED TO DEATH."

The fatal move?

* * * *

"Lucknow will soon have the unique distinction—so far as the U.P. is concerned—of having a bench of honorary magistrates, consisting solely of women."

We learn with great relief, however, that they will try cases in which women and juveniles are concerned.

* * * *

We are further informed that "criminologists welcome the move initiated by the U.P. Government." The insinuation is worse than a grave contempt of the court to be.

* * * *

"Curse the Leader!" cried a Jew in the Unter den Linden. "He has brought endless trouble upon our people."

"Mad fool!" hissed his friend. "You must not use such language about Hitler in public!"

"Hitler?" asked the first. "Who's talking about Hitler? If Moses had not led us out of Egypt, we would all be British subjects today."

Heroic Battle In Blazing Inferno

15 DEAD IN PIT FIRE N. WALES

Worst Disaster In History Of Mining History

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The fire is steadily being subdued in Gresford pit, thanks to the heroic labours of volunteers who are working in relays formed of human chain in the underground furnace passing along sacks of sand to smother the flames.

Five more bodies have been recovered making a total of 15 including 3 rescuers.

If the fire can be extinguished within twelve hours there is hope of some of 102 entombed being found alive.—Reuter.

"Luminous Star Of Peace And Love"

ANDHRA LEADER GREETS GANDHIJI, THE APOSTLE OF AHIMSA

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya sends the following Gandhi-Jayanti greetings:—

This is a memorable day of national prayer and rejoicings, being the 66th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, who is not only the most leading figure in India, but also the most outstanding personality in the world.

WON OPPONENTS' ADMIRATION

The early years of his public life were devoted to the cause of our unfortunate countrymen in South Africa. He fought the Government not only through his able advocacy of their cause but also through personal suffering and sacrifice which drew the admiration of his opponents and made them sue for peace and reconciliation.

His advent into the political life of India has marked a new era in the history of politics in this country. The introduction of moral and spiritual ideals in the political activities has considerably raised the standard of public life and his memorable programme for the winning of Swaraj and his constant tours throughout the land giving out message of Swaraj; and non-violence has shaken the lethargy of the people and awakened them to the sense of their rights and privileges in a manner never realised before.

WORTH OF LEADERSHIP.

His leadership has also raised the country in the estimation of all other nations in the world.

As the author of the Khadi movement, which is sustained by his selfless endeavours Gandhiji has saved thousands of helpless men and women from starvation and death. He has pledged his life in the cause of Harijans and is ever ready to offer it as the price for the removal of untouchability from the land.

APOSTLE OF AHIMSA.

Again, as the apostle of Ahimsa (Non-violence), he pitches himself as an opponent of every form of violence and has evolved a line of conduct which, in its fullest fruition, makes the highest achievement to the credit of man.

He is the greatest of the great in the world to-day and in him are represented the highest virtues of our race.

It is a matter for special gratification that a man of such towering personality is in our midst.

STAR OF PEACE AND LOVE.

We move with him as freely as we do with our own kith and kin, but at the same time, we realise his greatness and the long distance, which separates us from him.

He is far above us shining like a luminous star in the sky conveying the message of Peace and Love to all the peoples of the world.

The people of this country offer in the fullness of their heart their respectful and affectionate greetings to Gandhiji and pray to God that he may vouchsafe to him many long years of life and strength and also bless him in his endeavours to conquer evil.

DEPRESSION WEAKENS

Monsoon Strong In C. P., C.I., Bengal & Burma

POONA, Sept. 23

Yesterday's depression remained practically stationary near Jubbulpore but weakened. The monsoon has been strong in West Central Provinces and active in Central India, North Bengal, Assam and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, West Central India and West Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, East Central India, East Rajputana and Konkan. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Gujarat and Mysore.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair two inches; Monywa four; Bassein and Victoria Point one; Shillong, Jalpaiguri and Cherrapunji two; Sibsagar one and half; Jhansi and Saugor six; Pachmarhi four and Bhopal and Guna two.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue to be active in Burma and Assam and rainfall will be fairly widespread in West Central Provinces and West Central India and will extend in West United Provinces and East Rajputana

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy falls of rain is likely in and around in West Central India during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

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30, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WORKERS IN FREE FIGHT

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

Lathis and "dharias" were used in a scuffle which took place yesterday between the Pathan and Muslim workers of the New Commercial Mills before the millgate as a result of which one of the Pathans was killed on the spot and nine others including another Pathan, were seriously injured. The cause of the fight appears to be some difference of opinion between the Pathan and Muslim labourers regarding the weaving machinery. But for the timely intervention of armed police the affray would have taken a more serious turn. The injured were taken to hospital where the condition of two of them is reported to be very grave.—A. P.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT & WHIPPING

Suitable For Habitual Offenders, Says Oudh Chief Court

LUCKNOW (By Mail.)

The Registrar, Oudh Chief Court, has issued an elaborate Note on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Oudh during the year ending December 31, 1933 in the course of which it is stated.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The percentage of persons who were awarded solitary confinement by the Magistrates to the total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment has been gradually diminishing during the last few years. It was 7 per cent. in 1929, 4 per cent. in 1930, 3 per cent. in 1931, and 3.7 per cent in 1932. In the year under review it is only 2.5 per cent., the total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment being 4,525 and the number of persons sentenced to solitary confinement in addition being only 112.

FOR HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

The reason for the decrease in the percentage of this form of punishment appears to be that there is a considerable body of officers who disapproved of this form of punishment as serving no useful purpose; but this court does not agree with them and is of opinion that this is a very suitable form of punishment for habitual offenders, particularly when the nature of the offence is heinous, and district magistrates should see to it that in all suitable cases the stipendiary magistrates subordinate to them inflict this form of punishment along with the sentence of rigorous imprisonment they inflict upon the accused.

WHIPPING.

There has been a continuous fall during the last few years in the number of persons on whom this form of punishment is inflicted. This is due mainly to the influence of public sentiment against it. Some magistrate seem to consider this form of punishment as vindictive and brutal. The District Magistrate of Rae Bareli says: "The decrease under this head is due to growing sentimentalism amongst the new class of Magistrates, both honorary as well as stipendiary." It may be mentioned that out of every 100 persons on whom a sentence of whipping could have been imposed under the law, only 6 have been so sentenced. In Lucknow the percentage is as high as 30 but in Gonda and Bara Banki it is 2.5 and 1.5 only.

The Court again observes that this form of punishment is preventive, and is very desirable in certain cases of rape, unnatural offences, cowardly violence and burtality, and district magistrates should see to it that in such cases this form of punishment is inflicted.

While the amount of original criminal work before the subordinate magistrates increased, appellate work before the Magistrates competent to try appeals decreased from 1,045 appeals (of 2,053 appellants) to 923 appeals (of 2,061 appellants.)

UGLY SCENES AT CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Intruders Removed Physically

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22

The otherwise smooth election of the Delhi District Congress Committee to-day was marred by ugly scenes towards the close of polling when some persons without wearing Khaddar wanted to vote and, when refused, tried to snatch away the ballot papers. Intruders were overpowered and removed physically.

Pandit, Pearylal Sharma of Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, who supervised the elections, said that strict adherance to the Khaddar Clause was responsible for such an untoward happening which was pre-meditated.—United Press.

HIGH-SEAS SHIPPING

Clearing Agreement With Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 22.

The clearing agreement has been concluded between Germany, Holland and the Colonies for regulation of all payments with special arrangement for high seas shippings.—Reuter.

A Boseless Report

NEW DELHI Sept. 22

The report from Benares that the Nationalist Party is not putting any candidate against Mr. Asaf Ali, candidate from the Congress Parliamentary Board is entirely baseless

Mr. Shivnarain, Advocate, is opposing him.—United Press.

U. S. STRIKE CALLED OFF

Workers' Stand Has Upset N. R. A. Structure, Says Union

TEXTILE MILLS TO PUT ON STEAM TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The textile strike has ended.

The United Textile Workers' Union has ordered all strikers to return to work on Monday. Strike leader Gorman and labour leader Green made joint statement:

"We have gained every substantial thing we can gain from this strike which has torn apart the whole unjust structure on N. R. A., lifting the load from the shoulders of all labour as well as from ourselves."

Mr. Gorman announced that they had gained the end of the stretchout system, the method of determining wages on the basis of fact, practical recognition of the union and also sweeping reform in the labour provisions of the textile code.—Reuter.

LITHUANIAN DRIVE AGAINST NAZIS

German Note Of Protest To Powers

BERLIN, Sept. 22.

A note protesting against the alleged violations by Lithuania of the Memel Convention of 1924 has been sent by the German Vice-President of the Memel Legislature to the powers signatory to the Convention, including Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The note is in consequence of the recent drive launched by the Lithuanian authorities in Memel against the growing activities of the Nazis in Memel. It complains that since June the Lithuanian Government has dismissed 713 officials and transferred another 135 from Memel to other parts of the country.—Reuter.

INGENIOUS RUSE THAT FAILED

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), Sept. 22.

An ingenious ruse nearly enabled two of Dillinger's henchmen, Pierpont and Makley to escape from prison where they were awaiting execution. Both however were shot seriously.

Pierpont with a revolver overawed the guard, escaped from the cell and released seven others in the death corridor.

Pierpont and Makley brandishing revolvers then delivered an assault on the door guard room when the riot squad attacked them from behind, shooting them both.

It was then discovered that their revolvers were cleverly fashioned from prison soap.—Reuter.

"NATIVES" TO HANG

NAIROBI, Sept. 22.

The most sensational trial in the history of Kenya terminated in the death sentence being awarded to seven Lumbwa natives in the charge of murder of Alexander Semini a settler in atrocious circumstances in a lonely farmhouse near Naivasha. It was a poignant episode in the court when Semini's wife gave weeping description of being criminally assaulted while the murderers were mutilating her husband. The accused were unmoved by the sentence and said that they only went to the farm house to steal.—Reuter.

India Is Too Heavily Assessed

GENEVA, Sept. 22.

Amid general chorus in favour of scaling down assessments, in the Fourth Committee, Sir Homi Mehta said that he thought that India was too heavily assessed. He trusted that the Allocation Committee would take into account that India suffered severely from the crisis.—Reuter.

U. S. DETECTIVES HURRY TO GERMANY

Lindberg Kindapping Investigation

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Lindberg kidnapping investigations are extending to Germany whither Detectives are hurrying. Intensity and continuous interrogation of Hauptmann has not yielded any evidence justifying the amendment of the charge to kidnapping or murder, but Hauptmann frequently changed ground. He now asserts that the money was given to him by a man named Fischer who went to Germany last year and is now reported be dead.—Reuter.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

ence at the Bar did not induce them to think that any such embarrassment would ensue as envisaged by the Court in the earlier case; nor were they prepared to accept Sir Norman Macleod's decision that those who live by the law should keep the law. Their Lordships observed: "It is enough to say that in our opinion merely having been members or assisted the operations, or managed the affairs, of an unlawful association, does not render the Advocate unfit for the exercise of his profession. Such conduct does not necessarily involve moral turpitude, or any attack upon the system of which this Court forms part, or embarrass in any way the administration of justice by the Courts of this Presidency."

The net result of the case is to clarify the law on this important subject, by the Court virtually accepting the arguments (quoted above) advanced by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at the hearing of Mr. Desai's case, coupled with the addition that the Court is also entitled to expect from an advocate a high standard of loyalty to the Court and the system of which it forms part, and that he shall not engage in any activities likely to hamper or embarrass the administration of justice by the Courts.

No evidence was produced by the Crown to show any conduct implying unfitness on the part of the respondents for the exercise of their profession. The mere declaration by Government that in its opinion, the Association had for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order or that it constituted a danger to the public peace, was not conclusive proof of the existence of any such facts. The Court had a right to expect a high standard of loyalty to the Court, and co-operation from the advocates on its roll. Moreover, cases might arise in which it was proved that an advocate had been engaged in revolutionary activities designed to destroy the system of which the Court formed part, or activities likely to embarrass the administration of justice by the Court or any of the Courts subordinate thereto.

Large Fee Allowed To Lawyers.

One of the largest fees on record was recently allowed a Chicago firm by Judges Evan A. Evans and William M. Sparks of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and Judge James H. Wilkerson of the Federal Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Sitting as a statutory court, they fixed a fee of dolls. 1,552,500 for Messrs. Benjamin F. Goldstein, George I. Haight and Edmund D. Adcock for their work in the suit against the Illinois Bell Telephone Company which was recently decided by the United States Supreme Court and which resulted in securing a refund of dolls. 20,700,000 for Illinois subscribers for four classes of coin box telephone service.

The Court fixed the attorneys fees at 7½ per cent. of the above amount. In doing so, according to the report in the Cricago Tribune, the Court took into consideration the fact that the lawyers carried the case to the United States Supreme Court at their own expense on an agreement that they would receive nothing unless they won. Consideration was also given to the great amount of work done by them, their standing in the legal profession and the character and quality of their work. The fee represents, we are told, the fruits of seven years' labour by the lawyers, and includes payment for the supervision which Messrs. Goldstein and Haight are to exercise over the payment of the immense refund to the telephone users involved.

The fee is to be paid during the next three years and will be apportioned as agreed to in a contract, according to the terms of the Court's order. Members of the Chicago Bar state that it is the largest to be fixed by a Court in this district, and probably in the entire country. The only fly in the ointment for the fortunate lawyers is that the amount will be materially reduced by the high income surtaxes now prevailing.

Khadi, Proof Cloth For Asafoetida

MERCHANTS MUST ENCOURAGE HOME-SPUN BY BUYING HUNDIES

Agent, A I S Association Bombay Branch writes:—

The first week of the three weeks' programme of Gandhi Birthday celebration is over.

Khadi worth Rs. 25.000 has been sold during the first week.

In the remaining two weeks strenuous efforts will be made to accomplish the intended sales of Rs 200.000

Appeal To Asafoetida Merchants

India's consumption in Asafoetida is without a parallel. That is why the trade is carried on a fairly large scale. The business is thriving day by day so far as the trade of Asafoetida is concerned

In order to preserve this valuable commodity for a long time with all its natural flavour it is quite necessary that asafoetida is being kept under a thick and course cloth wrapper. This is common knowledge of all the dealers trading in this particular commodity. Khadi serves the purpose too well, and it preserves asofoetida upto a considerably longer period than any other cloth can do. It is the proof-cloth for Asafoetida.

BUY KHADI HUNDIES

Every year dealers in this commodity have been wise and patriotic enough to encourage Khadi by buying Khadi Hundies. This time also let us hope, they will not fail to patronize Khadi by making their usual purchases during the Gandhi Jayanti in their requirements of cloth both for their family and business purposes. Let them also make it a point to buy Khadi and nothing but Khadi in respect of their future trade and clothing requirements.

THEY ALL VOTE FOR KHADDAR

Agent, A I S A Bombay Branch writes:—

Acharya P. C. Ray is a world renowned Scientist and Chemist.

Deenabandhu C. F Andrews is in service of Humanity and an angel of the world peace.

The learned Richard B Greg is an American and a Textile & the Machine-age expert

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a talented student of the Western Politics and a thorough Socialist.

Scientist like Acharya Ray, English like Deenabandhu, American like Greg and socialist like Jawaharlal Nehru, all of them, declare with one voice that 'the economic salvation of India lies in Khadi only.'

Buy Khaddar during the Gandhi Jayanti and follow in the foot-steps of the Torch-bearers of Humanity.

R. C. SUB-COMMITTEES' MEETINGS

Through Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee.):—

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House to-day (Monday).

Lighting and Broadcasting at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Water Supply and Sanitation at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Requirements Sub-Committee at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Medical Relief Committee at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

B. P. C. C. DELEGATES FOR CONGRESS

23 Seats To Be Filled Up From All Wards

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee notify that the election of delegates to the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay will take place on Sunday October 7 next.

As per resolution of the Working Committee, the membership roll shall close on September 24 at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Only those members whose membership is duly registered in the District Committee's Office before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on September 24 shall be entitled to vote at the delegates' election. The District Congress Committees hold no responsibility whatsoever in respect of membership books which are not returned to the office within specified time.

The polling shall be open for eight hours according to the convenience of different wards.

The exact time of voting and the polling booths for different wards shall be announced later.

Following is the distribution of seats among various wards:—

A 2; B 3; C 4; D 2; E 5; F 3, and G 3.

Total 23.

TRAINING CLASS FOR VOLUNTEERS

(Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee.):—

The Training Class for volunteers enrolled in "B" Ward will be opened to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Valpakhadi Laxminarayan Mandir.

Medical examination of the cadets enrolled in that Ward will take place to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Mandir. All the cadets are required to be present at the place at 7 p.m.

FOR "D" WARD VOLUNTEERS

All those volunteers who have been enrolled in "D" Ward for service during the ensuing Congress Session are required to be present at the Congress House on Thursday the 27th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

The G.O.C. of the Reception Committee will inspect the cadets and explain to them the nature of work they will have to do during the forthcoming Congress Session in Bombay.

FOR TRAINED CADETS

All the cadets who have taken their training in the first Officer's Training Camp at the Jinnah Hall are required to be present at the Congress House on Wednesday the 26th instant at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. A. S. Ekambara Iyer will take their class.

NO PLUNGE WITHOUT DEEP THOUGHT

"Announcement Made Not A Day Too Soon"

MASULIPATAM Sept 21

"Mahatma Gandhi has not taken his plunge without deep thought or due consultation. He summoned his colleagues and took counsel with them last month. His pronouncement is none too soon. For it is but fair to give at least five week's notice to the Nation and to the Congress," said Dr Pattabi Sitaramayya, interviewed by the "United Press" on Gandhiji's statement.

Continuing Dr. Sitaramayya said "To those who have been wondering why Gandhiji has permitted Council entry, the answer is given in full in his statement. It is not his habit to resist revolt in the camp. He yields and makes way for others. And when the people feel that a particular course is right he not only permits but insists on their following that course. It is habitual with him to say 'if you feel that the no-tax campaign is right, I have not the authority to stop you. If you feel that affiliation of your college to the University is right, you should do so.'

WRONG INTERPRETATION

"These are wrongly interpreted as permission or assent. They are neither. They are merely an avowal of the right of each to follow his conscience. And he follows his own.

"He leaves the Congress and forms his own organisation—a Satyagraha Sabha. We see opinions which condemn Gandhiji but deplore his exit. That is, Gandhiji's restraining influence is welcome not his spirit of revolt. His character is glorified but his conduct is discredited. As a philosopher he is given a first place but as a politician he is assigned the last.

"But with Mahatma Gandhi, no such compartmentalism exists Life is one and indivisible. Revolt is always subject to its own restraints. All revolts and restraints make Jack, a rowdy; all restraint and no revolt makes Jack a dullard.

"To Mahatma Gandhi again conduct is but the counterpart of character and politics has a philosophy behind it, even as philosophy has no existence apart from politics."—United Press.

Bombay & Assembly Elections

CONGRESS CANDIDATES MUST BESTIR THEMSELVES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think it is time the Congress candidates for the ensuing elections to the Assembly from the City of Bombay were up and doing. The other two candidates in the field are very active indeed. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir addressed a meeting of the Catholic Students' Union last night during the course of which he described Congressmen with undeserving epithets. Mr. Nariman may be busy with the preparations for the ensuing Congress but one wonders what Dr. Deshmukh is doing! They owe it to their constituency to put their point of view before them.—Yours, etc.

J. P. M.

September 22.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While it is gratifying to see that the Congress has after all seen the wisdom of contesting the elections, at least for the time being, it is sickening to hear every day, nay, every moment, about the petty quarrels in the ranks of the Congress—all in the sacred name of nationalism—some times ending in so-called pacts between parties only to be broken before the ink is dried.

Speaking of the city of Bombay, you have rightly pointed out the necessity for propaganda by the Congress nominees, and except for one or two meetings addressed by Mr. B. J. Desai, we hear nothing from the candidates themselves, i. e. Mr. Nariman and Dr. Deshmukh. It is not easy in Bombay to get all the four candidates together to address an audience, as was done recently in Madras where the Congress nominee, Mr. Satyamurti and the Justice Party, candidate, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, addressed an Anglo-Indian audience. The apathy and negligence shown by the Congress nominees cannot be understood. What a world of difference between the days of the veteran Vithalbhai Patel, who carried on a whirlwind campaign in every nook and corner of the City and of Mr. Nariman and Dr. Deshmukh. In spite of the present-day Congress politics, Mr. Nariman may succeed in the elections, as the general public have not so soon forgotten his work in the local Council. But Dr. Deshmukh, outside the ranks of medical men and very few rich clients of his, is a dark horse, and he is, so to say, unapproachable by the poor, whose votes are now sought for by him in the name of the Congress. He must be up and doing. —Yours, etc.

M. R. C.

Foreign Insurance Companies In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The information given by "Anti-Protectionist" in his letter published in your paper yesterday morning is misleading.

He has quoted figures to show the total premium income of "Indian Companies" transacting Fire, Marine and miscellaneous Insurance, in respect of both Indian business and has ended with the warning that any protection given to Indian companies is bound to be followed by retaliation by foreign countries. I think he will agree that the figures which he has quoted are for foreign companies which also operate in India, and naturally the non-Indian part of their business bears such a large proportion to the total amount. If there are any retaliatory measures taken anywhere, they can only hit such non-Indian companies. "Anti-Protectionist" must, therefore, have recourse to other arguments.—Yours, etc.,

"B. P."

September 20.

Secondary Teachers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I the undersigned crave the hospitality of your widely-circulated paper for ventilating some of the many standing complaints and grievances of the Secondary Teachers of our presidency.

All the readers of your paper are aware that for the purpose of training teachers of this Presidency there is the Secondary Teachers' College in Bombay. Another has been recently started in Kolhapur by the State. The Bombay College admits one hundred graduates from different parts of our Presidency. No undergraduate is admitted to this college. For the latter, a departmental examination, which is known as the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination, is held every year in the month of July. This examination is divided into two parts—theoretical and practical. The former examination is held in two papers carrying two hundred marks in total and candidates securing one hundred marks or above pass that part of the examination. If they pass this part of the test, they are eligible for the practical examination. In this examination the Educational Inspector of the division examines the candidates by remaining present in his own person during the two lessons given by the same candidates. These two lessons carry two hundred marks also. Thus, in order to pass the S.T.C. Examination one must have at least two hundred marks out of the total of four hundred. He is required, in other words, to obtain second class marks.

It will be interesting to read the percentage of successful candidates at this examination. The table showing the percentage of 1933 in the theoretical examination reads as follows:—

Centre	Nos. appeared	Nos. passed.
Bombay	194	111
Poona	119	59
Belgaum	21	14
Dharwar	13	7
Ahmedabad	37	25
Surat	53	33
Karachi	87	54
Aden	2	1
	525	314

The percentages of passes are respectively 57, 58, 56, 54, 57 62, 62 and 50. Out of the successful students in the first examination the number of students who passed the second test and passed fully is as follows:—

Bombay Division	102
Central Division	61
Northern Division	40
Southern Division	17
Sind Division	59
Aden	1

From these tables the readers would find that except Bombay, Central and Sind Divisions the result is strict. If the readers try to peruse the results of Ahmedabad and Surat they would find that the former has suffered a great deal. Out of 25 successful candidates only five or seven have been fortunate to pass fully, i.e., both the tests, while Surat and other districts have got a larger number of successful students.

After putting these tables before the readers I wish to place the most strange and illogical method of exempting candidates from the former examination. If a candidate passes the theoretical examination and fails in the practical test, he is exempted from the first examination for 'the next year only'. If he fails again in the practical test, he has to appear again in the theoretical test which he has already passed. Such a candidate is exempted from giving fifteen lessons which every candidate has to give, before appearing in the theory. Do you not think that this examination does nothing but waste the energy of candidates? If you refer to the University examinations you will find that once a candidate obtains exemptions in certain subjects he is entitled to enjoy them for ever. This simple and reasonable rules is not followed by the Educational Department of our Presidency. I think that this attitude of the department demands urgent revision and change. I believe that once a candidate earns a hundred marks in the first examination, he should be saved from the trouble of appearing at the same examination for ever.

Another defect which troubles the teachers appearing in the examination the most, lies in the system of practical test. Here the sole judgment of the Educational Inspector only prevails. The fate of the candidate depends on one man's verdict. Generally every man in such cases is governed by his own prejudices and opinions in the field of education. These inspectors are transferred to other similar posts and others come into their places. The teachers who appear in the second test have to act in such a way as to satisfy the peculiar fads of these inspectors. I strongly protest against this one mon's judgment system and propose that there should be a board of at least 'three persons' who should decide the fate of such candidates. The other two may be the head of the school in which the lessons are given and a well-known educationist of the Centre. Even in B.T. examination a similar system is followed. Why should the department not follow the same process? I hope that it will re-consider its rules and cease to mar the brilliant careers of some of the candidates. To justify my remarks I shall quote here one unfortunate case. A candidate who had already passed the B.T. Examination chose to appear at the S.T.C. Examination thinking the latter to be easier than the former. Unfortunately he failed to satisfy the Educational Inspector and so a graduate with a B.T. degree failed to secure the Government Diploma or certificate.

I also draw the attention of the readers to the Report of the Education Department. Therein, it is stated, that these trained teachers cannot satisfy their heads. When such is the case there is no utility of holding such an examination whose products cannot satisfy their heads. If that is not desirable it demands a drastic change in its rules and regulations.

I hope that all the educational conferences of Secondary Teachers of different parts of our Presidency will welcome these changes which are suggested by me. I also suggest that the heads of all the schools should make a great move in this direction and bring about the necessary changes. I also request well-known educationists and teachers to throw some more eight on this subject and oblige their brother-teachers.—Yours, etc.

'TEACHER.'

Our Tram Cars & Buses

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While endorsing every word of what your staff correspondent writes in your well-read paper about four days ago under "In and Around Bombay" column, regarding smoking in tram cars and buses, please allow me to add a few more complaints through your paper to catch the eyes of the proper authorities.

Yes, smoking in buses and tram cars on non-smoking seats is going on under the very noses of conductors and inspectors even; they overlook the sahebs of the buses, being afraid to get a rebuff. In buses, smoking on non-smoking seats is on the increase, and it is resented by both ladies and gentlemen of all classes, especially when the smokers are on the front seats. It is almost suffocating when the shutters are up.

In tram cars, the conductor is often seen asking peremptorily to a weak and ignorant passenger to cease smoking at once or to go to the smoking seats; but almost always passes off with a gentle hint to a well-built person or one with a hat on, never caring to see whether he stops it or not.

Lately there are some well painted cars aud buses on the run; and the buses seem to make as much rattling noise as possible to assert their existence; and for the cars, I can hardly congratulate the genius who did away with the sliding doors of the cars. When it is raining, the first three or four seats get all the blast of the rain and I wonder if any passenger has complained to the Best Company. It is almost a daily occurrence for the passengers of the front seats to shout to the conductors when there is a shower.

The open seat of three passengers in the rear is rather convenient one during cool clear mornings and evenings but passengers are badly caught when it rains or when it is hot; there is no shelter over the seat.

Some of the painted cars have their shutters made of such unseasoned wood that they refuse to go down or come up when wanted.

One of the other drawbacks is that in the renovated cars the seats are placed on a long square beam of wood which takes up space and reduces the width of seats by about four inches on each side thus inconveniencing the passengers sitting on the sides.

Lately the Best Company have taken up the passengers' platforms at Flora Fountain and Crawford Market as receiving offices of their electric bills from the public and what an amount of inconvenience it creates for the passengers waiting for cars when there is a big queue waiting to pay their bills! It continues like this from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Can the Bombay Municipality and the Best Company come to some arrangement for mending of roads at the tram stands. One has to see the plight of passengers getting in or out of cars at the Museum Stand just after a shower. It is exasperating to see cars standing just where there are big pools of water and the old people and women and children have to wade in the water with some curses flung at the Best Company. But surely the Municipality and the starters standing there who show such lack of discretion, have a share of them.

I must say that the Traffic Department of the Best Company has given satisfaction when any complaints are made; and it needs only to be brought to their notice to mend the irregularities, but the above facts have been known for a long time past and it seems there is some slackness now.—Yours, etc.

P. H.

Our Baroda Letter

FUTURE OF INDIAN CHEMICALS

M. B. Amin On His German Experience

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Manibhai Bhailalbhai Amin of the Alembic Chemical Works Limited, who has returned after six years' stay in Germany, and who is the recepient of Diploma of Engineering of the Damstart Technical College was interviewed by your correspondent on the various problems of Germany. He went in 1928 and returned in 1934. He is a member of the German Chemical Society.

Questioned about technical education, he said "Germany takes very keen interest in technical education. An Indian student after passing B.Sc. can go to Germany with better chances. Training is systematic and good and professors pay personal attention. All are equal in the educational atmosphere. There is no colour bar."

Asked about industrial concerns he replied that "Germany is very well equipped industrially. They do not show the inner working of the factories to foreigners, as they are not prepared to reveal trade secrets. In science, Germany stands first and foremost."

When querried about Life in Germany he said, "Life is cheaper and simple. There is no superiority complex. Indian students are generally not taking part in politics but there is no bar against them, and they should be prepared to suffer consequences for such action. Indian students meet occasionally at Munich to exchange opinions."

GERMAN YOUTH MOVEMENT.

Discussing about education, he said "There is a broad outlook, wider selection of subjects and efficient tutorial help. The system is so organised that we love to think and work."

Speaking about youth movement Mr. Manibhai said "Germany takes sincere interest in youth movement. Sport and gymnastics are the life-blood of the youth movement. Youths are very cordial. Rich students collect funds for helping poor students and academical heads give good support to such movements. There is "Akademische Friechit" (Freedom of education) and intelligent and industrious students, within prescribed limits, are allowed to appear earlier in examinations to accelerate their study."

GERMANY IN TRANSITION.

Speaking about drama and theatres he said, "There are three kinds of dramas viz. "Schauspiel," "Operette," and "Oper." Dramas are a real picture of life cultivating society for a cultural progress. There is simplicity in dress and agreeability in outlook."

Dilating on the economic position Mr. Manibhai said "Money is circulating. The economic organisation has been so arranged that each industry tends to help the other. Germany is passing through economic transition making strenuous efforts to regain her past glory. Labour is well paid."

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Finally when questioned about the future of Indian chemical industry he said "There are concerns like the Bengal Chemical Works, Alembic Chemical Works and others endeavouring to raise it's standard. Acids and alkalis are the two fundamental basis on which stands the stability of chemical industry. The Shri Shakti Alkali Works of Dhrangadhra had made a good beginning but unfortunately the venture has been a failure. Alkali industry requiries cheap electric power and sufficient supply of salt. To come to Baroda State, there is Okha Salt Works at Mithapur efficiently managed by Sjt. Kapilram Vakil. Magnesium chloride and epsom are manufactured there. There are every chances for starting an alkali works there."

Our Ajmere Letter

FAIR CHANCES FOR C. P. B. CANDIDATE

"Ajmere Is Pre-eminently Congress-Minded" Says Nariman

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, (By Mail).

Mr. B. S. Pathick, General Secretary of the Ajmer Provincial Parliamentary Board, said that since the completion of the local Congress elections, the chances of the Congress candidate in this constituency are becoming brighter day by day. Even the opponents have begun to admit that it will be impossible for any other candidate to beat the Congress at polls unless something unexpected turns the scales.

NARIMAN'S LETTER.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, in his letter of to Mr. B. S. Pathick, writes:—

"The difficulties mentioned in your letter exist in almost all constituencies as everywhere the Congress candidate is bound to meet with opposition from strong rivals backed either by the Government or anti-national elements in the country.

That ought not to dishearten us but we have only to put forth our energy and efforts in proportion to the magnitude of the difficulties. Your constituency, Ajmer-Merwara, is pre-eminently Congress-minded and I am sure the voters will back the Congress candidate thus enhancing the prestige and reputation of your Province as well as the honour and status of the Congress."

CAWNPORE GETS BUSY

Preparations For Mahasabha Session In Christmas

CAWNPUR, September 22.

Brisk preparations have already begun for the coming session of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is to be held in Cawnpur, during the next Christmas holidays. The General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has been staying here for the last several days in this connection.

Rajas, Talukdars, Landholders and other leading persons of the province have been requested to get enrolled as members of the Reception Committee.

The Working Committee of Provincial Hindu Sabha as well as the Reception Committee are meeting on Sunday, Ocotber 7 and the following days. Raja Saheb Captain Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa intends to stay at Cawnpur for a few days after the meetings of the different committees have been held.

The Reception Committee membership fee has been fixed at Rs 5.—United Press.

BRITAIN IMPORTS 476 FILMS IN 1933

18-1/2 Million Visit Cinemas In Week

(BY Air Mail.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The average number of people who visit cinemas in Britain in a week is 18,500,000 and the amount paid for admission is over £40,000,000.

These figures were given at a meeting of the British Association held at Aberdeen by Mr. Rowson of London.

Exaggerated statements are frequently made regarding the amount of money paid to America by Britain in respect of films. Of 476 imported films registered in 1933 for distribution in Great Britain, 330 were registered by nine American-owned companies directly representing leading American films producing companies. These films included all the most important ones and their value was 90 to 93 per cent. of the total.

The net value of remittances to the United States in respect of films in 1933 was £5,300,000. Against this had to be offset the receipts from abroad on account of British films amounting to £600,000.

There was no market in the world, Mr. Rowson remarked, not even a bazaar in the East, in which the art of bargaining was exercised with such great skill as in the sale of films.

He said that last year's entertainment tax and revenue from British cinemas amounted to £6,700,000.

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Goes To 'Nagar

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Sept. 22.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has gone to Ahmednagar for a change. He is now improving in health and is likely to return to Belgaum in a few days.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY ..

South African Indian Congress Against Colonization Scheme

The report refers to three countries, viz., British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana in which further investigation might be made, but for good and valid reasons given in the Report, the last two named countries could be ruled out of consideration while North Borneo only remains to be considered. It appears that this country contains a large indigenous population, living in a primitive state and that a large Chinese population has become settled in the country. It has been emphasised that the South African-born Indians having undergone a process of westernisation could not fit themselves into the life of a community which is entirely Eastern. In other words, the presence of a large settled Chinese population in British North Borneo would make it impossible for South African Indians to fit themselves as Colonists among the Chinese apart from the primitive indigenous people.

The Congress has definitely expressed its views that any scheme of colonisation for South African Indians will be strenuously opposed by them.—"Indian Views."

Spinning Franchise

As regards the compulsory "Khadi" Clause, which threatens to evoke the keenest controversy in the coming Congress session, we want to make an observation that even if one may not go into the economic aspect of the question, one has to recognise the necessity for some kind of visible symbol of a political organisation. It may be dogmatic but it is yet necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the organisation. All powerful national bodies in Europe have their shirts of particular colour as party uniforms. Our reluctance to undertake half-an-hour's spinning a day is nothing but a damaging evidence of our national lethargy and aversion for discipline. No amount of logic-chopping or dabbling in economics can conceal our love of ease and laziness which is at the bottom of the controversy over this innocuous clause.—"National Call."

Congress Presidentship

That Babu Rajendra Prasad will be finally called upon to preside over the 48th session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th October is now certain. Babu Rajendra Prasad, owing to his numerous pre-occupations—both public and private—was reluctant to take upon his shoulders the onerous responsibilities of the office, and, as a matter of fact, he made no secret of his reluctance and went to the extent of suggesting that some one else should be elected for the honour but his proposal was definitely rejected. Thus, there will now be no option left to him but to accept the office. Babu Rajendra Prasad's sacrifices, sufferings and intellectual equipments are too well-known and his election to the presidentship of the Congress is certainly a fitting recognition of his high qualities both as a man and leader of the people.—"Searchlight."

"Living Link"

As an economic weapon capable of relieving unemployment Khadi has been found wanting. The eight or nine pice the output of the charka fetches at the end of a full day's labours, cannot feed even a single mouth. The spinning wheel, again, is no more an emblem of human dignity than any of the manual professions to which if for no reason at least under the economic urge the educated classes are freely resorting. The young men of to-day have shed all false notions of this nature which a previous generation fondly cherished. If it is maintained, as Mahatmaji does, that the removal of the Khadi clause in the constitution would mean removal of a "living link" between the Congress and the millions of India, it can be said with much greater force that there are a thousand other links much more "living" and much more useful than the charka. The Swadeshi mill industry, for instance, which gives employment to hundreds of thousands of people is a much stronger "living" link, and is entitled to much greater importance in the scale of Congress values.—"Swarajya."

The Aga Khan Again

Some how or other H. H. the Aga Khan manages to be in news. The London correspondent of the Roy's Weekly informs us that efforts are being made to get him elected to the vice-presidency of the League of Nations. If the news has any foundation in fact, people here will not hesitate to welcome the suggestion. For whatever the Aga Khan's attitude towards the communal question, it has to be remembered that he will go to the League as an Indian and not as a Muslim or as a spiritual head of a sect. Besides this consideration, the Aga Khan will enhance the prestige of India internationally, for he is an accomplished diplomat and statesman capable of holding his own against all the wily representatives of more fortunate countries. Luckily, the League will not have to deal with the question of minorities in India.—"Hitawada."

A Disaster

Whatever happens in Bombay in October next, it is our earnest wish that Mahatmaji should not precipitate matters and leave the Congress and its leadership. We differ from him on the communal problem; we have made no secret of our conviction. At times we have criticised him and the Working Committee rather strongly. But we feel and when we say this we represent the vast majority of our countrymen that the Mahatma represents the greatest national asset and that his retirement now would be a disaster to the country. Mahatmaji is the last man to coerce anybody into swearing by his judgment, and in fact his present statement is a protest against slavish obedience to his dictation. But when he suggests that the Congress must either accept his amendments or give him leave to retire he makes an irresistible personal appeal which will have the effect of suppressing freedom of opinion in the Congress organisation. We think that such an effect is farthest from his mind.—"Advance."

Society Inaugurated In Japan To Seek Freedom Of India

GREATER ASIA INDEPENDENCE SOCIETY

(From A Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Aug. 28.

To work for the freedom of India and the establishment of a proposed Greater Asia League, the Greater Asia Independence Society was inaugurated at the Matsumotoro Restaurant, Hibiya Park, with more than 200 persons present.

The chief organizer is understood to be Mr. Naoyoshi Tsukazaki, of the Tokyo Lawyers' Association, who has been chosen president. The vice-president is Mr. Yonefusa Wako, who declared in his capacity as chairman that the object of the Society was to end exploitation of the East by the West.

Prominent among the Indians who were present was Mr. Rash Behari Bose.

"By establishing her base of operations in India," he declared, "Britain is successfully controlling the trend of internal and external affairs of many of the Central Asiatic countries."

SHASTRY TO VISIT KURUNDWAD

SANGLI, Sept. 22.

(From Our Correspondent).

Rt. Hon. Shreeniwas Shastri performed the opening ceremony of the portrait of the late Mr. Vinayakrao Mainkar at the Willingdon College this afternoon.

He pays a flying visit to Kurundwad on Monday, the 24th.

Plight Of Cattle In Flood-Affected Areas

Bihar Central Flood Relief Committee's Arrangements For Fodder

On behalf of the Bombay Cattle Relief Committee and the Bihar Central Relief Committee, the following arrangements have been made in flood-affected areas.

Immediately after the last abnormal floods in Ganges, Gogra and Sone, the Bombay Cattle Relief Committee which had its centres at Chhapra, Hajipur and Darbhanga distributed fodder of about Rs. 4,000 at Chhapra, Rs. 1,685 at Hajipur, Bidupur, Manhar and Raghupur and about Rs. 200 at Mohiudinagar 190 cattle of Mohiudinagar 40 cattle of Raghunathpur and 300 cattle at Chhapra have been saved and sheltered.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee also met about 2,000 mds. of concentrates at Binta (Arrah) and Rs. 1,500 worth of fodder at Chhapra. After this Mr. Manker of the Bombay Cattle Relief Committee who was called from Bombay by Sjt. Babu Rajendraprasad toured in the affected parts and made the following arrangements for the grant from the general Funds of Bihar Central Relief Committee.

BIHTA

Rs. 1,500 have been allotted. Fodder is purchased locally and is also imported from Benares and prompt distribution has been going on in 3 centres.

ARRAH.

Rs. 3,000 have been granted. Bhusa from Benares is being imported. Distribution has begun at 4 centres.

CHHAPRA

Rs. 6,000 more have been granted. Fodder is being purchased from Uska Bazar and some locally and is being distributed through 16 centres.

HAJIPUR

Further grant of Rs. 500 has been made for the present and fodder distribution is going on. Wagons of Bhusa are sent to Manhar and Hajipur from Muzaffarpur.

MONGHYR & KHAGARIA

Rs. 10,000 have been granted. 3 lacs of Newari and 1,000 mds. of concentrates are purchased at Cackesarai and distribution has begun at 8 centres. Fodder is also being supplied by boats from Muzaffarpur.

VETERINARY AID

Dr. Sant Charan Roy Chowdhry of the Cattle Relief Committee has been deputed to Monghyr to treat cattle that are suffering from food and skin disease. 50 Gallons of Phenile have been sent by the Cattle Relief Committee from Patna.

BHAGALPUR & PURNEA

Rs. 2,000 for Bhagalpur and Rs. 1,000 for Purnea have been sanctioned and work of destribution will begin soon. The Committee will consider the necessity of cheap fodder supply hereafter.

The Bombay Cattle Relief Committee have further sanctioned Rs. 1,250 for saving stray cattle at Chhapra.

Bihar Relief And Gandhi Seva Sena

The following is a further list of donations received by the Gandhi Seva Sena for Behar Central Relief Committee:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 30,772/15/9; In loving memory of Cursetji Manekji Cursetji Rs. 300; 'Anonymous' Rs. 120; In memory of the Dead Rs. 55.

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata (August and Sept.) (4th and 5th Instalments) Rs. 1,000; H S Captain Esq., (August and Sept.) (5th and 6th Instalments) Rs. 200; M S Captain, Esq., (Aug.) (6th Instalment) Rs. 100; Self-Reliance (August) (6th Instalment) Rs. 100; P N (August and Sept.) (5th and 6th Instalment) Rs. 100; A Hindu Brother (August and Sept.) (5th and 6th Instalments) Rs. 50; Mrs J Kanuga (August and Sept.) (4th and 5th Instalments) Rs. 50.

Including sums of less than Rs. 50 the total now stands at Rs. 33,022/10/0.

Assam H. S. Flood Relief

The list of contributions received by the Assam Hindu Sabha Relief Committee from 6th September to 19th September, 1934, was as under:—

	Rs.
Pandit Trilochan Pant, Hindu University, Benares	1,000
Messrs. Surajbhan Dindayalji, Peshawar	100
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co: Lahore	100
Maharaja Bahadur of Sirmur State, Nahan, Amballa	50
Hunatlal Mansukhlal, Choukshi, Gujrat	20
C M Aga, Goonda	20

Including sums less than Rs. 20, the total was Rs. 1,382.

HE ASKED FOR SANAD

But Is Told To Give An Undertaking

MONGHYR, Sept, 22.

The District Judge has asked Mr. Nemdharu Singh, a prominent Congress leader, and a pleader who practised formerly, to give an undertaking not to take part in any political movement of a subversive nature against the Government established by law, in reply to his application for renewal of sanad.—United Press.

HUGE TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL

The German Lufthansa has completed since February, via the floating airship base the "West falen," twenty-two transatlantic flights, conveying on an average 20,000 letters at each flight.

RESTAURANT CAR IN TRAM-CAR

A restaurant car is included in the service on the tramway route between Dusseldorf and Krefeld. Here the passenger can regale himself with warm drinks, sausages, sandwiches and a varied assortment of light meals.

DAY OF TRAINING OF OUR SOLDIERS YET TO COME

Mr Shrinivas Sastri Visits Military Training Camp

(From A Correspondent).

POONA (By Mail.)

Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the students of the Military Training class of the Maharashtraya Mandal, a leading Physical Culture Institute of Poona, when the Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Sastri, paid a visit to the class on Sunday last at 7 a.m.

Prominent amongst those that were present, were Mr. A. V. Patwardhan of the Arya Bhusan, Mr. K. G. Limaye, Editor of "Dnyan Prakash," Mr. Vaze Editor of "Servants of India," Rao Bahadur Chinmulgund, President of the Deccan Liberal Club, Mr. N. V. Bhonde, and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the vice-Principal of the Law College.

Mr. K. N. Jejurikar, the Secretary of the Mandal, received the guest and introduced Mr. Bhopatkar, the Chairman, and Lt. R. B. Phadke to him.

A short display of the various movements of the company was given after which the guests were entertained with a fine show of rifle drill. After this Mr. Shastri and others were taken through the various squads when the privates were introduced to him especially Mr. S. R. Date, the well-known inventor of the Marathi mono-type machine. Mr. Patwardhan the manager of the Arybhusan Press was much pleased to see them taking interest in this training.

After a short speech by Lieut. R. B. Phadke wherein he outlined the history of the class, the guest was requested to say few words of advise to the students.

Mr. Sastri said:

"Friends, I am pleased and much pleased, indeed, to see the work you are doing. It is really difficult to keep time—not in the technical sense in which you use the word in military—but in its general sense—especially so when most of you are all busy men elsewhere. I am thankful to Mr. Jejurikar and Mr. Bhopatkar and particularly to you all for having give me such a warm reception. You know how the military topic is engaging the attention of all. But that does not touch either you or me here. I only wish that you would keep up this training. The day is yet to come when our country will have to train its soldiers. And to-day here we see the type of material that would be available. So keep up this.

With these words, after having thanked the organiser, he terminated his speech.

After this the visitors were taken through the various departments of the Mandal, and Mr. Bhopatkar explained their working.

The chief guest of the day was then garlanded.

PARENTS SELL CHILDREN IN ASSAM

Grave Faming Situation

The Joint Secretary, Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee in the course of a report of the flood havoc writes from Jer Mahal, Bombay:—

There is famine all over the affected areas, as the people lost all crops both of fields and of graneries at their houses. They are to be fed for a pretty long time on gratuitous relief until the next harvest is reaped in the month of November-December. There is now a greater demand of rice and fooding than that of cloths, as the Government have suddenly closed the relief centres of distributing rice since September last. People have to starve now for want of rice as they have already finished what little they had of the damaged paddy in their graneries. Now the Non-Official Relief Committees have to undertake the responsibility of giving relief to the distressed people in a more extensive area than what they had before; and so, relief work is badly hampered for want of sufficient funds. Reports are pouring on daily of deaths from dysentery and other epidemics due to eating of insufficient and bad fooding.

PAUCITY OF FOOD AND MEDICINE

People have to go away from their villages in search of food and in many places they have to sell their own children, who have become a burden to them at the time of distress. Malaria, Opthalmia, Bowels Complaints, Kala-azar are prevailing in many villages. It is a great surprise to see that while the Medical attendance is well-organised, there is paucity of medicines in many dispensaries. Sub-Assistant Surgeons of many dispensaries state that they have not received enough stock and all necessary drugs though they have reported about it sometime back. Even "Protargol" has been discarded by the Civil Surgeon as an expensive and luxurious drug, although it is largely sought for by the patients.

One man was seen on deathbed discharging profuse blood in dysentery. He lost his son previous day. His wife confessed how in hunger they were compelled to take inedible rice and rejected stuff which they could not digest. The patients had not even bare provisions for proper housing and clothing not to speak of diet and nursing.

In such circumstances it is difficult to conceive how doctors alone can save these unfortunate people however well they may administer drugs. Unless sufficient provisions for diet and clothing are made along with medicines, the treatment of such serious diseases appears to be a great mockery. What is wanted most at the present moment is food. Most of the diseases may perhaps be prevented if the people get proper nourishment and vitality.

Such is the condition of devasted Nowgong, and she should be rebuilt at Behar has been. Assam cannot give a fight to the apprehensive famine unless India comes to her help—if the lives of "two and a half lakhs" of distressed sufferers of Nowgong are to be saved. Let not this appeal go in vain.

The following is the complete list of saris and clothing despatched to different relief societies up to 30-8-34:—

1. Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee, Gauhati, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 1,000, clothing 231.

2. Gauhati Flood Relief Committee (Booked by Jam and Calico Mills) (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 940, clothing 1,500.

3. Calcutta Marwari Relief Society (Gauhati), (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 1,000, clothing 171.

4. Assam Provincial Congress Committee, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 242, clothing 70.

5. Assam Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 1,400, clothing 400.

6. Nowgong Relief Committee, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 716, clothing 172.

7. Nowgong Flood Relief Committee, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 1,001.

8. Ram Krishna Mission, Nowgong, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 1,771, clothing 345.

9. Sir P. C. Roy (Sankat Tran Samity, Calcutta), (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 1,720, clothing 710.

10. Ram Krishna Mission Belur Math, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 374.

11. Ram Krishna Mission, Sylhet, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 750, clothing 100.

12. Ram Krishna Mission, Habiganj, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 106.

13. Congress Flood Relief Committee, Karimganj, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 220, clothing 35.

14. Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 300, clothing 130.

15. Sylhet Flood Relief Committee, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 93, clothing 28.

Total, (including Rihas, a special Assamese dress), saris 11,033, clothing 3,847.

CONGRESS ELECTION IN CHAPRA

Dr. Mahmud Declines D.C.C Presidentship

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHAPRA (By Mail)

The Members of the newly elected D.C.C. met in Telpa House of CMDB to elect office bearers for the next year over hundred members representing all the Thana Congress Committee attended the meeting, and the prominent among those were Dr. Syed Mahmud General Secretary, AICC, B. Narain Pd. Singh, B. Mahadeo Prasad and many others of the district. Dr. Syed Mahmud presided over the meeting.

After the co-option of 13 members of the D.C.C. the election of office bearers began. The members in the beginning pressed Dr. Syed Mahmud to accept the presidentship of D.C.C. who declining explained why youngers should come forward and take the high responsibilities like elders. The election was made with following results.

President; B. Jhulan Singh Vice-Presidents: (1) B. Jitendra Nath Soor (2) B. Hari N. Lal (3) M. Sajjad Saheb Secretary B. Lakshmi Narain Singh Assistant Secretaries K. Pashupati Sign and Raj Narain Treasurer J. N. Soor. The following were elected members for Working Committee

(1) Dr. Syed Mahmud (2) B. Narain Pd. Singh (3) Bahuriaji Ram Swarupa devi, Amnaur (4) B. Jhulan Singh (5) B. Hari Narain Lal (6) M. Sajjad Saheb (7) B. Jitendra Nath Soor (8) B. Lakshmi Narain Singh (9) K. Pashupati Singh (10) Raj Narain (11) B. Ram Sewak Singh (12) B. Babban Singh (13) B. Kamala Ray (14) B. Firangi Singh (15) B. Sarju Ojha.

The firing incident was condemned by the D.C.C., and regret was expressed over the matter which was in no way justifiable under the circumstances, and the hope was expressed that the authorities would take steps to withdraw cases against the poor and suffering villagers who have suffered much on account of flood havoc.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Saheb, and others explained how the sad incident took place at the time when people were in great distress wrought by flood.

The following resolution about the passage in the Ry. line was passed: "This meeting of the D.C.C. strongly condemns the stingy and inhuman method of the B. N. W. Ry. authorities in as much as they have been callously indifferent to the convenience and comforts of the neighbouring villages on both sides of the Ry. lines, have always refused to make broader water channels even after several experience of the flood havoc and still insist on filling the lines instead of constructing broader channels and water ways.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the D.C.C. be held at Masrakh. The resignation of B. Rajeshwar Pd. was referred to its Thana Committee

MEMBERS OF P.C.C.

(1) Dr. Syed Mahmuh (2) B. Jhulan Singh (3) B. Hari Narain Lal (4) B. Kamala Ray (5) B. Mahendra Singh (6) B. Ramdeni Singh (7) B. Sarju Pd. Barrister (8) B. Mahadeo Pd. (9) B. Krishnavatar (10) Ramayan Sukla (11) M. Sajjad (12) B. Mathura Pd. (13) B. Baliram Singh (14) B. Bhupnath Singh (15) B. Bendeshwari Lal (16) B. Lakshmi Narain Singh (17) B. Sarju Ojha (18) Pt. Girish Tewari (19) B. Prabhunath Singh (20) B. Harmadhawa Singh (21) B. Ram Sewak Singh (22) K. Pashupati Singh (23) B. Dwarka Nath Tewari (24) Pt. Bharath Misra (25) B. Ram Nirekhan Ojha.

BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

That Khadi Clause Again

The Secretary, District Congress Committee, Amraoti, writes:—

The violent storm that swept over the annual general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, held at Akola on the 9th September, has shaken the whole Congress edifice in Berar from its very foundation. Though it has passed away for the time being, yet it has left behind many sad and painful memories.

The partial observance of the "Khadi clause" by some members present in the meeting, gave much offence to many and it was an immediate cause for the revolt, the banner of which was at first unfurled by the fearless champion of khadi, Mrs. Durgabai Joshi.

But, unfortunately, she did it at a time when the elections of the president, two Vice-Presidents and the two secretaries had come to an end, and her party had come out second best from the contest.

But still her point of contention had much force, truth and sanctity behind it, when we take into consideration, this important fact, that a few members were partially clad in Khadi, while many others, though properly dressed, on the occasion from the legal point of view, it was reported, had put on khadi uniforms as a matter of policy and good grace only, but in fact were not in the habit of observing the khadi clause faithfully throughout the year. She brought this important point to the notice of the president as forcibly as possible, but to her greatest misfortune, he has not much impressed by her vehement pleading nor did he tried his utmost to appreciate the spirit underlying her protest

However, the trouble started with it, and ended at least for the time being with the staging of a walk-out, in which about sixty members, belonging mostly to the Akola Group, took part.

It, was not fair on his part to have allowed the meetings continue in the absence of about sixty members who had staged a walk-out as a protest against his ruling on the "khadhi clause."

No sooner had the members of the aggrieved party had walked out, than the remaining ones had an easy walkover in many matters of much importance.

After the walk-out was staged and Mr. Bayani, the newly elected Secretary tendered his resignation, all the offices including the membership of the executive, naturally went to the Amraoti Group, which predominantly consists of the supporters of Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviya, who can, of course, confidently command the services of the Socialists group, with the exception of a negligible few in case of emergency.

The election to the All India Congress Committee tells the same malancholy tale. Out of the quota of the seven members, five at least will make a common cause with the nationalist party. But how Mr. R. N. Deshmukh could manage to enter into the All-India Congress Committee is a matter of greatest wonder. Does it not clearly indicate the direction, in which the wind blows?

In the end, a very important resolution was passed approving the decision of the previous executive committee of the Berar P. C. C. under the Berar Parliamentary Board, unanimously recommended Mr. S. M. Aney as the only candidate from the Berar constituancy for the forthcoming election to the Legislative Assembly with only one vote dissenting. On this point, I am convinced beyond doubt that it was wrong and grossly unjust on the part of the president, and at the same time it was inconsistent with the dignity of the chair to have allowed this motion to be moved in the meeting when he had fully assured the house in his open speech to the contrary.

The constitutional position of the Berar Parliamentary Board, which was in existence when the motion was adopted as I think it does still, was quite different when under its guidance the previous executive of Berav P.C.C. at first recommended Mr. Aney as the only candidate for the Assembly Election. At that time, he had not seceded from the Congress executive. But after his resignation from the Working Committee and All India Parliamentary Board, the situation has entirely changed. He has not only withdrawn himself from the Congress executive but he has also started a party of his own, which has decided once for all to wage a relentless war against the whole Congress Organisation on the issue of Communal Award.

Therefore to my mind the Berar P. C. C has gone beyond the boundaries of it's constitutional rights by approving the decision of the previous executive committee, when this important matter has been receiving the fullest justice from the hands of the highest Congress authority and is therefore still "sub-judice."

Moreover, it was still more objectionable on the part of the president to have allowed this motion to be moved in the meeting when no mention of it was made in the agenda and in a house the strength of which was considerably reduced by the walk-out incident. In all fairness to all the parties he could have safely over-ruled it as unconstitutional if he had only taken into consideration, the constitutional position of the Congress Committee with respect to the said motion and the assurance, he had given the house in his opening speech, that this matter would not be allowed to be discussed.

MORE HINDI CLASSES TO BE OPENED

Mr. R. Sankaran, Hindi Pracharak, writes:—

The following additional Hindi Classes will be opened.

KHAR ROAD: —Arrangements are being made to open a Hindi Class for ladie-beginners as well as the Rashtra Bhasha Grade. Particulars can be had from Srimati Mitradevi Udipi Varma cottage, 10th Road, Khar Road.

SEVA SADAN, GAMDEVI:—Rashtra Bhasha Hindi class will be started from the 17th September 1934. The Prathamik class for beginners will be started from the 18th September 1934. The classes will be held from 5 to 6 p.m. This class is for ladies only.

KALBADEVI: — Arrangements have been made to teach Hindi at the Marwari Hindi Library, Kalbadevi. Provision can be made for all Grades. Particulars can be had from Pandit Ram Pratap Sukhla between 9 and 10 p.m.

MATUNGA B.B.&C.I.: — Here classes will be held for both the Prathamik as well as Madhyama Grades. The class hours are from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Particulars can be had from Sjt. M. R. N. Swamy first floor, Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road.

The next Hindi examinations will be held on Sunday 10th February 1935. Applications for the same should be sent on prescribed forms one month before the examination.

It is hoped that the public of Bombay will take advange of these classes, and help us to open more such classes. The remarks of Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri recently from Poona are worthy of careful consideration by thoughtful Indians. He said "If I were the Dictator, the first thing that I will do will be to make the Learning of Hindustani Compulsory for all Indians." All talk of Nationalism without a National Language is vain."

LITHO PRESS STRIKE SETTLED

Owner Agrees To Grant Nine Demands

A correspondent writes:—

The strike of the workers of the Hind Mitra Litho Press, which began on the 13th instant and lasted for a week, came to a successful conclusion on Wednesday evening when a final conference was held between the representatives of the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union including Messrs. Dhole, Birodkar and two strikers on the one hand and the proprietor, Mr. J. M. Lelinvala and his legal advisor, Mr. K. M. Bapat, on the other.

The proprietor has signed an agreement with the Union, granting the following demands:—

(1) Nagpanchami shall be counted as a full-pay holiday, and the wages for August shall be paid immediately on this basis. There shall be thirteen full-pay holidays during the year.

(2) Attendance on Sundays which are counted as full pay holidays, shall not be compulsory and the owner had never adopted and has no intention to adopt the practice of deducting a fine equal to one day's wages for non-attendance on a Sunday.

(3) Wages for each month shall be paid to every worker regularly between the 10th and the 12th of the next month as usual, and "kharchi" shall be paid between the 25th and the 27th of each month.

(4) Overtime pay shall be given on each Saturday without fail.

(5) Young boys shall be given work for eight hours only instead of nine hours as at present and overtime pay shall be given to them for extra hours of work.

(6) Workers shall not be harrassed for bad quality of work resulting from inadequate or inferior material supplied to them and not from negligence on the part of workers themselves.

(7) There shall be no victimisation.

(8) No words of abuse were ever addressed or will be addressed to the workers.

(9) Wages for Wednesday the 12th, Sunday the 16th and Monday the 17th, which are full-pay holidays shall be paid in full. No wages shall be paid for the remaining days of strike.

A meeting of the strikers was held at the office of the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union on Thursday morning, when they expressed unanimous satisfaction with this settlement and declared their resolve to work actively for strengthening the Union.

After this they returned to work.

Our Tokyo Letter

RUSSIA THROUGH JAPAN'S EYES

Rosy Reports Shade Country's Crisis

Beggarliness, Poor Crops And Dearth Of Cattle Reveal Failure Of Five-Year Plan

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
TOKYO, Aug. 9.

Here is a dark picture of Russia through Jap. Eyes, published in a leading paper of Tokyo.

Recently the number of shabbily dressed beggar children has markedly increased in the streets of Moscow. They follow pedestrians and persistently beg for alms. One hears, people say: "Poor crops again and the farmers are hard up." Deliberately ignoring the commonly recognized fact, the officials announce rosy reports, assuring of the approach of prosperity.

In the fact of an extensive shortage of food in rural districts, the officials declare: "Despite irregular weather this year, farm crops show, on the whole, farm prospects. No longer is there need for fearing shortage of food supply."

At heart, however, the officials are fully conscious of the grave situation, the country faces. On the heals of the encouraging statements they issue, merely to relieve the people of intense anxiety, they soon speak truth and air the note of pessimism. The people hear immediately after having been comforted by assurance of fair crops in farms, that there is a shortage of meat, that the supply of butter is meagre, that there may be serious want of wool.

DEARTH OF CATTLE IN RUSSIA.

The Soviet authorities now tell the people to raise cattle. A few years ago when the state ordered farmers to surrender their cattle, the latter said: "We would rather kill them and eat them than give them up to the state." This consequence of the reckless slaughter of cattle is the present dearth of cattle in all of Russia. The Government now lends money to farmers free of interest to raise cattle.

While the country presents its problems, cities offer fresh causes of anxiety to officials. One of them is the failure of light industries, which constitute an important item of the second five year plan. The Soviet leaders declared a few years ago that in 1934 Russia witness tremendous development of light industries, increasing the production of food stuff eight-fold, clothing ten-fold, and so on.

These anticipations, so loudly advertised, are now proving false before the eyes of the people. Only a short while ago, the Soviet officials had to admit that their plan had failed, and that any increase of light industry production cannot be expected.

Early this year, there appeared in markets some new commodities which had been unknown in the country. The people praised the five year plan for the creation of new articles, and grew markedly optimistic about the future of that celebrated plan. On closer scrutiny, however, the people found that these were articles of surprisingly coarse grade, hardly fit for practical use. And their prices were unreasonably high. Some suspected that the articles were presented in the markets to fool the masses into false optimism.

The official admission of the failure of light industries came particularly hard to the people. The failure is attributed in part to slow motion of the heavy industries, on which the country depended for the machines for light industries, and also to insufficient appropriation of money to various branches of industries.

There were, in addition, a shortage of raw materials, an absence of systematic unity in means of transportation, and a shortage of labour, especially of skilled labour, due to the excessively small wages paid by the Government.

Failure of the plan revealed, the inherent weakness and defects lurking in all industrial enterprises of Soviet Russia.

SIR FREDERICK'S HOPES.

"Hopeful signs point to the forth coming naval conference and although the three naval powers will confront numerous difficulties, some provisional agreement forming the basis of constructive work in the future is possible of attainment," and Sir Frederick Whyte in an interview yesterday.

Sir Frederick, who has been in Japan two weeks observing political and economic conditions and meeting a large number of influential men, did not say, he was optimistic in the face of realities, but he declared that signs are more hopeful than they were three months ago.

"There are a large number of issues to be considered, and a large number of questions to be diagnosed thoroughly," he said, "but I believe the three naval powers are capable of arriving at some temporary agreement on the basis of which, the powers will be able to survey and orient the problems, which estrange them.

"Premier Okada's statement on Tuesday to the foreign press was a definition of Japanese naval policy, which makes the signs for some provisional naval agreement hopeful. The statement presents a basis for discussion, which, heretofore, did not exist, as through the Premier's words Japan has defined her position.

"For the Powers to arrive at some common ground for agreement, a searching study of what is behind the fears and suspicion, which in diplomacy are called 'normal relations,' is necessary.

In coming to an agreement regarding the Pacific, the three Powers must realize the importance of China. They must co-operate in destroying Anti-Chinese bias by regarding that nation as an important factor in Pacific relationships. Although China is disorganized and is suffering from a severe economic depression, I believe she is destined to play an important part in the relations of the three Powers.

Sir Frederick, who is travelling with Lady Whyte, was formerly president of the legislative assembly in India and political adviser to the National Government in China. He said he was visiting the Far East to observe actual conditions on the field, as proper perspective is difficult by mere reading of news reports. He said he was particularly interested in trends in this part of the world, because of his former activity in the Orient.

WORLD'S FASTEST AEROPLANES

The Japanese Army Air Force has just taken delivery of a batch of fighting aeroplanes, which are the fastest in service in any Air Force in the world.

Powered with a water-cooled engine developing 800 H.P., the new machines are low-wing monoplanes and can develop a speed of 250 m.p.h. They are of Japanese design and construction, having been built by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, of Kobe.

In this country a type has been developed with a speed of 250 m.p.h. This is the Hawker "Super-Fury type, and it is an improved version of the standard "Fury," which is about 3 m.p.m. stower. But the "Super-Fury" is not yet in production for distribution to R.A.F. squadrons.

The same applies to other countries, which are experimenting with high speed fighters, and Japan is thus the first country whose Air Force has been equipped with types of so high a speed.

It is considered the more remarkable because until recently Japanese military aeroplanes were deficient in speed as compared with European types.

LESSON FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

On December, 1, this year the first class will disappear on all trains, except on those between Tokyo and Shimonoseki. Provisions, at the same time, for the comfort of the third class passengers (who constitute 99 per cent of the passenger traffic) will be made, it has been announced. This is a commendable step. Like the steerage passengers, the third class passengers, constituting the largest portion of the revenue from the passenger traffic, have been accorded the scantiest attention in the past.

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi commenting up on the above decision writes:

The first class is useless; the second class a necessity and the third class unfit for human beings. This was declared by some one several years ago. The third class has undergone a marked change for the better since, it is true, but the first class has remained as useless as ever. There will be many, who will secretly be pleased to see the first class abolished for some bought the tickets out of sheer vanity. As to those, who proudly travel about in the first class with a free pass, the third class is really good enough for them.

The above comment applies to the conditions on Indian Railways too, but while Japan is doing its utmost for the comforts of third class passengers, Indian Railway Board does not yield to the popular demand, for improving the deplorable conditions of 3rd class travel in India.

BULLET TRAVELS 30 YEARS IN BODY.

There have been many cases of foreign bodies, often bullets remaining in the tissues of a human being for many years without causing a great deal of inconvenience. The Japanese papers record the case of Koichiro Yamada, who fought both at Port Arthur and at Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War. He was shot at Mukden, and though the doctors were certain that the bullet was in his body, several probes failed to locate it, and the young soldier left hospital without it being extracted. In May, this year it gave him some trouble, and the doctor this time located it near his fifth rib, and removed it successfully. The papers say, that he was originally shot in the "left brachium," and brachium means strictly, the arm from elbow to wrist but is more often used for the whole arm. Even if the shot entered the upper arm, it was rather a remarkable journey for it to peform even in thirty years. Mr. Yamada took the bullet, in a bottle of alcohol, to the Medical Bureau of the War Office.

LEST EUROPE SHOULD FORGET

Behind all the European wrangles is the foolishness of trying to check radical aspirations by political boundaries.

Why can't Italy and France leave Germany and Austria to fight or shake hands all by themselves?

The danger of a free-for-all merely because of an assassination is created by political manipulation, and is not innate human nature.

It was something like this in July 20 years ago, lest Europe forgets.—(Tokyo Nichi Nichi.)

FINDING THE FIRST MAN.

Dr. Shigeyasu Tokunaga, a professor of Waseda University, believes the cradle of mankind was Eastern Asia, and has just left Japan in order to secure conclusive evidence to prove this fact.

According to a Tsuruga message to the Mainichi, this archaeologist sailed from Tsuruga on July 16 for his destination on Board the Amakusa-maru. Interviewed by the Mainichi's representative, he said that he is charged with his present mission by the Eastern Asia Cultural Work Bureau of the Education Department. Relics of the earliest age were discovered by Dr. Chapman Andrews, of America, some time ago in Outer Mongolia. In March this year, three assistants of the archaeological institute of Tokyo Imperial University went to Manchukuo with the object of securing conclusive evidence to show that the birth of the human race was in eastern Asia and that early Eastern civilisation was far more advanced than European. After an extensive and elaborate inquiry, they have recently discovered human bones and other relics on the Sungari near Harbin. On receipt of this welcome news, Dr. Tokunaga said, he is now hurrying to the scene of discovery where the excavation work is going on over an extensive area, employing 40 coolies for the purpose.

In order to collect material for her father's study of archaeology, Miss Itoko Torii (25), daughter of the famous archaeologist, Dr. Ryuzo Torii, is to sail for America aboard the N.Y.K. liner Taiyo-maru.

She is a graduate of the Seishin Jogakuin in Tokyo, and is proficient in English and also a good painter. Her father is now busily engaged in publishing a book on archaelogy, and she is to visit the United States in his place and to collect the necessary data for his study. She will visit muheums in New York, Washington, Seattle, Boston and elsewhere, and will also meet various American archaeologists, members of the Manchuria and Mongolia expeditions, and Professor Cooper of Washington University.

CHARCOAL MOTOR CARS.

The Kawasaki Sharyo Kaisha, a subsidiary of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, is busy building 20 test passenger motor cars. The first car will be completed not later than the middle of August. A hundred per cent home made, the new cars will be of high quality. Efforts are being made towards the reduction of the cost of construction.

It is further learned that the Kawasaki Works are planning to start the manufacture of charcoal motor cars for military use.

The Company is shortly to have a new factory adjacent to the existing one.

INDIA'S LONE FLYER

Indians Must Do Their Duty To Chawla

(By Mrs. GWYNETH FODEN)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
(By Air Mail).

The arrival of India's Lone Flyer, Mr. R. N. Chawla, on his intrepid adventure Round the World proves that much maligned race can be accused of anything but lack of moral courage. But what poor support he has received from his own countrymen! The people of India have let this courageous young man start on his hazardous journey on a three years old machine, poorly equipped and poorly financed. No one has shown the slightest enthusiasm for his project and all that it means morally to India.

Has the spirit of adventure died altogether in that great continent? Are there no (Lucy) Lady Houstons of either sex with as much foresight and patriotism as that good woman had when she financed our airmen to contest for the Schneider Cup? Is there no one in the whole of India who can share Lady Houston's faith in her countrymen when she financed and equipped our airmen for their adventure over Mount Everest, generally considered an impossible achievement. "Who shall say English airmen are not as good as those of other nations!" Lady Houston exclaimed, and by her foresight and patriotism she shamed others who were lukewarm in their support. By her own efforts she helped our men to prove to the world that they were the finest airmen in the world. She gave our nation cause for much gratification and pride.

BLOW TO INDIA'S STATES

But what of India? What a sorry story we have to unfold. When Mr. Chawla set out to conquer the air for India, many rich men and women were approached to help him in this stupendous effort. Some said to the enthusiastic young flyer: "What is the use of your flying round the world? The Mollisons and others have done it already."

What a blow to India's pride. These people said in so many words, "Europeans have the monopoly of courage and adventure, and so long as they do all these marvellous feats why should we oother?" Little wondered that many people think that Indians are a race of timid men. I have often heard both in India and here, by officials and non-officials, statements made suggesting that Indians had no guts. These people added that they knew what they were talking about.

When the treatment of Mr. R. N. Chawla is considered, one wonders if they are not right about the majority? But Mr. Chawla at least deserves a salute from the world at large. India should raise her hat to him. He is trying to put India on the air map from the Indian's standpoint.

Oh! India, where are your thoughts? When are you going to wake up to the fact that you must be pioneers. Are you always going to be the eco of Europeans? Flying is making most rapid strides in Europe. It is making gigantic strides in India, too. "But it is not Indians who are doing it, but Europeans." If you are not careful, it will be Europeans who will monopolise and control the air future of India.

Is India going to take this lying down? When it is too late and Europeans have exploited India's air future, India herself will wake up and wonder why they have been left out. Now is the time to act. Follow Mr. Chawla's example and support every courageous Indians who shows he has India's air future to heart. "Are there no (Lucy) Lady Houstons in India?"

STOP THAT CARNIVAL

Temptations For Innocent Villagers

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 21.

The District Congress Committee and the District Akali Dal Jullundur have jointly issued the following statement:—

"Three or four carnivals have been running on the railway road Jullundur City just near the railway station and the Amritsar lorry-stand— a well-frequented spot in the city. Poor villagers who are too innocent to judge any mischief are given various temptations.

Would the authorities concerned check this evil soon and thus relieve the public?"—United Press.

AERODROME FOR BARODA

BARODA, Sept. 23.

Plans are in progress to build an aerodrome at Baroda, and certain lands are under consideration.—United Press.

Belief In God Co-existent With Humankind

HIS NAMES 'ARE LEGION AND TRUTH IS CROWN OF THEM ALL, SAYS GANDHIJI

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Under caption "God or No God", Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's issue of "Harijan":

DOUBT OF BENEVOLENT POWER

During my visit to the South, I met Harijans and others, who pretended not to believe in God. At one place where a conference of Harijans was being held, the Chairman delivered a harangue on atheism under the very shadow of a temple, which Harijans had built for themselves with their own money. But out of the bitterness of his heart for the treatment meted out to fellow Harijans, he had begun to doubt the very existence of a benevolent Power that had allowed such cruelty to flourish. There was, perhaps, some excuse for this disbelief.

But here is a specimen of disbelief of another type from another source:

DEFEATS PURPOSE OF LIFE.

"Don't you think that a preconceived idea of a God, Truth or Reality might colour the whole trend of our search and, hence, be a great impediment and may defeat the very purpose of our life? For example, you take certain moral truths as fundamental, but we are in search and, as long as we have not found the reality, how can I boast or assert that a certain code of morality is the truth or it alone is going to help us in our search?"

IF WE ARE, GOD IS.

No search is possible without some workable assumptions. If we grant nothing, we find nothing. Ever since its commencement, the world, the wise and the foolish included, has proceeded upon the assumption that, if we are, God is and that, if God is not, we are not. And since belief in God is co-existent with the human kind, existence of God is treated as a fact more definite than the fact that the Sun is.

This living faith has solved the larger number of puzzles of life. It has aleviated our misery. It sustains us in life, it is our one solace in death. The very search for Truth becomes interesting, worth while, because of this belief.

TRUTH IS GOD.

But search for Truth is search for God. Truth is God, God is, because Truth is. We embark upon the search because we believe that there is Truth and that it can be found by diligent search and meticulous observance of the well-known and well-tried rules of the search. There is no record in history of the failure of such search.

Even the atheists who have pretended to disbelieve in God have believed in Truth. The trick they have performed is that of giving God another, not a new, name. His names are Levion. Truth is the crown of them all.

DEPARTURE LANDS IN MISERY.

What is true of God is true, though in a less degree, of the 'assumption of the truth of some fundamental moralities'. As a matter of fact, they are implied in the belief in God or Truth. Departure from these has landed the truants in endless misery. Difficulty of practice should not be confused with disbelief. A Himalayan expedition has its prescribed conditions of success. Difficulty of fulfilling the conditions does not make the expedition impossible. It only adds interest and zest to the search. Well, this expedition in search of God or Truth is infinitely more than numberless Himalayan expeditions and therefore, much more interesting. If we have no zest for it, it is because of the weakness of our faith.

TRIVIALITIES AS REALITIES.

What we see with our physical eyes is more real to us than the only reality. We know that appearances are deceptive. And yet we treat trivialities as realities. To see the trivialites as such is half the battle won. It constitutes more than half the search after Truth or God. Unless we disengage ourselves from trivialities, we have not even the leisure for the great search, or is it to be reserved for our leisure hours?

GREAT SEARCH.

Let Harijan workers know that the campaign against untouchability is a part of the great search, whether we know it or not. Untouchability is a big falsehood. We have proved it for ourselves, or we should not be devotees of the cause. We can transmit the truth to others only by diligence and due observance of the conditions of success which have been often enough set forth in these columns."—A. P.

Govindbhai Desai Returns From Europe

SAYAJIGANJ, Sept. 22.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai, ex-Naib Dewan, arrived here yesterday. He attended the International Local Self-Government Conference at Lyons in France as the Baroda State representative, with Mr. Kanuga.

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"LITTLE NEGLECT MAY SPELL DISASTER"

Dr. Satyapal's Appeal To Hold Congress Banner Aloft

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

"The task of reviving the Congress organisation, specially in our province, is a very stupendous one. Many a time have I shuddered at the onerous responsibility that has been put upon my shoulders. The crown of national service is ever a crown of thorns, but it is much more so at the juncture. when on all sides we have differences and dissensions," says Dr. Satyapal in the course of a statement to the press.

"FORGIVE AND FORGET."

Continuing Dr. Satyapal said:—"I feel that I can hope for success in my work only, if each one of the leaders and workers of this province, who by their unparalleled sacrifices for the country, have earned distinction both for themselves and for the province, is prepared to help me with his advice, guidance and active support. Deprived of these I can achieve very little and endowed with these, I shall strive my utmost to enhance the prestige and dignity of this office by putting in my best efforts to strengthen the Congress.

I should, therefore, request all nationalists of this province to forgive and forget if consciously or unconsciously, I have wronged or offended any of them. I extend to them all the hand of welcome and I beg of them to accept it not for my sake, not for their sake, but for the sake of the country, which is groaning under the yoke of subjugation and which cries for immediate relief.

"At the present moment the Congress organisation is at a very low ebb. In our province many districts have no Congress Committees, and barring a few places even where these committees exist they need much attention to be made really effective.

CONGRESS TAKES UP CHALLENGE.

"The question of the Assembly elections is a very important one and needs very careful handling. I shall request every Congressman to stand by the decision of the Congress and to give his wholehearted support to the Congress candidates. If we fail at the polls, we lose heavily. Not that by capturing the Assembly, we can get Swaraj, but surely, now that the Congress has taken up the challenge, it becomes the bounden duty of all Congressmen to hold the banner of nationalism aloft. A little neglect or indifference may spell disaster I, therefore, appeal to all Congressmen of the province young and old to support the Congress candidates and to leave no stone unturned to bring success to them.

CALL FOR UNITED ACTION.

"I am thinking of arranging a Political Conference where, besides the public session, the leaders and workers of the province will assemble together to devise ways and means for effectively carrying on Congress work. I earnestly appeal to all patriots of the province, young and old, brothers and sisters, be they of this group or that, to rise equal to the occasion and to husband all their resources and know no rest till the goal of "Purna Swaraj" formulated and enunciated on the banks of the sacred Ravi is attained.

To this province belongs the credit of unfurling this banner and shall we let it be lowered by the hands of reactionaries? The Punjab has a glory of its own and I am confident that it shall not permit it to be dimmed or damaged. May we all do our best and may we all love our country with an unequalled devotion and may we shun communalism and become votaries of nationalism, which alone can solve our problems, which are growing complicated day by day. Unless we take a vow to give no quarter to any other thought but this that we are Indians first and last and we will love India and live for her. No personal, communal, provincial or religious considerations should cloud the real issue and shelve the real question, viz that India is for Indians and they will know no rest till they have achieved their objective.

I invite suggestions from all nationalists regarding the efficient carrying on of the work of the Congress and I request the nationalist of the Punjab to volunteer their services for organising Congress Committees.—United Press.

MALAVIYAJI EXPLAINS

DOES PROPAGANDA FOR NATIONALIST CANDIDATES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 20.

"The Communal Award is antinational, undemocratic and intrinsically bad. It had been denounced unequivocally throughout the length and breadth of the country by all sections of the people including Muslims. No responsible Government of the people, for the people and by the people was possible on the basis of separate electorates which was the main principle of the Award. It was, therefore, the duty of Indians to oppose it tooth and nail and for this purpose only, to send such of their representatives to the Assembly, who would voice unreservedly their feeling of opposition against the Premier's decision which is wrongly called the "Award" as well as the White Paper."

Thus said Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing a public meeting of Patna citizens held this evening in Gulab Bagh, Vaidyaraj Brajbehari Chaturvedi presiding.

Prominent among those present were Pandit Jagat Narainlal, Messrs. Nawal Kishore Prasad, Rai Tribhuwan Nath Sahay, Janak Kishor, S. K. Banerjee, Mithila Sharan Thakur and Rajkishore Singh.

PANDITJI HELPLESS.

Pandit Malaviya said that it was matter of profound pain to him to find himself differing with the Congress. But he was helpless owing to its attitude towards the Communal Award. He had left no stone unturned to find a way out in order to avoid a breach of solidarity in the Congress rank, but his efforts in this direction had proved fruitless.

Tracing the history of the Congress, ever since its inception 50 years back the speaker pointed out that it had always opposed separate electorates and had pinned its faith in joint electorates which alone could be the true foundation of National Self-Government.

Panditji continued "The idea of separate electorates has emanated not from the brain of Muslims but from that of Englishmen."

Referring to the charges that were levelled against him that his agitation against the "Award" would further widen the gulf of communal bitterness, Malaviyaji refused to believe it could ever be so. He thought Muslims were fully aware what was detrimental to the country's interest. They also agreed that separate electorates would create further dissentions amongst the different communities of the land.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

The speaker criticised the resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the Communal Award and pointed out that the attitude of neutrality would prove harmful. The silence of the representatives in the Assembly on this point would lead the Government to interpret that the Congress was not opposed to it. Because of the Righteousness of his cause Panditji said he was confident of success.

Finally the speaker urged the votors to consider calmly and dispassionately over the matter and if they believed that the Communal Award was undemocratic and bad, they should vote for such men who would say so courageously in the Assembly.

Pandit Jagat Narainlal was the Nationalist Party's candidate for the Assembly said the speaker and 1f the voters thought that their voice against the Award should be raised on the floor of the Assembly they should vote for him.

Malaviyaji who arrived this evening from Darbhanga addressed another meeting tonight in Patna city. He leaves to-morrow morning for Allahabad.

ALLEGED WARNING TO MERCHANTS

DARBHANGA, Sept. 22.

A mild sensation prevailed here over the discovery of leaflets posted on Marwari Merchants' shops at Burabazar, containing a warning to them to be careful from September 27. The police have seized the leaflets.

It is understood that the Governor will visit Darbhanga on September 29.—United Press.

LET SERVICE BE YOUR MOTTO

Volunteers' Cadets' Privilege To Serve Congress

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee)

Sjt. I. S. Patel performed the opening ceremony of the Congress Volunteer's Cadets' camp, on Friday evening, at the Napoo Hall, Matunga.

Addressing the cadets he said that by joining the volunteer force of the Congress they had done a great honour to themselves. After about 16 years, the Congress was meeting in their city and it was, indeed, a privilege to serve this greatest institution of the land in the capacity of a volunteer. Their motto ought to be service and service alone. Occasions might arise when they would be called upon to do the lowest of duties.

Nothing was low when duty demanded it. Wherever they were placed they must discharge their duties willingly and efficiently. The choice of work was not their concern, and as true volunteers they must not bother about it. Obedience to the orders given by superior officers must be law to every one of them. There was a duty that called for sacrifices every moment.

They should not take any part in the controversies of politics, religion or any other thing. Service was and ought to be their politics and religion.

Volunteers should refuse to be provoked under any circumstances. On the contrary by sweet manners and cool head they they should try to win the good opinion of all delegates and visitors.

By rendering selfless and devoted sacrifices they would be doing credit to themselves while at the same time enhancing the prestige of the Congress.

In the end Mr. Patel wished the cadets success in their arduous duties.

ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR

Tenders For 12,000 Lights Invited

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

Sealed tenders are invited for the provision of approximately 12,000 lights in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar at Worli, where the 48th session of the Indian National Congress will be held in October. The tenders to reach the Congress House, on or before 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (30th instant).

Tenders should be submitted on the prescribed forms, sealed and addressed to the Chairman, Lighting & Broadcasting Sub-Committee, Congress House, Bombay.

Each tender must be accompanied by a duplicate receipt from the Treasurer, Reception Committee, for the amount of earnest money as stipulated for different tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This amount of earnest money will be forfeited if after, his tender has been accepted and contracter fails to execute the contract within 24 hours from the receipt of intimation of the acceptance of tender.

The Committee reserves to itself the right to accept the tender as a whole, or in part or parts, thereof, as may be thought fit. The Committee also reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

Tender forms with specifications and conditions of contract can be had from the Congress House, on payment of Rs. 5 from Wednesday, the 26th Sept. 1934.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR

The Reception Committee has decided that the space on the outer walls of Abdul Gaffar Nagar and also on Stand-boards specially erected for the purpose should be given for advertisements to the public.

Intending advertisers should immediately put themselves in touch with the General Secretaries, Reception Committee, and secure the space in time to avoid disappointment later on.

The rates of advertisements and exact location will be had on application. The Reception Committee is certain that businessmen will not lose this golden opportunity of advertising their goods to the representatives of the country coming from all the provinces.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to the General Secretary and marked "Advertisements."

All these advertisements shall be confined to Swadeshi concerns and articles.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

plete independence for India and other Crown colonies.

Saklatvala's Campaign

Our friend, Comrade Saklatvala has been in this country for over thirty years and has been carrying on political agitation among the British public for the last twenty-five years. He will start his campaign next week and will visit all the more important industrial, colliery and other mining districts of England, Scotland and even Ireland. It remains to be seen how much effective education can be spread through the meetings that he proposes to address.

Russia In The League

The leading Powers have realised the need of having Russia with them in the League of Nations in all international understandings. Such an invitation to the U. S. S. R. is quite a different step from the patronising way in which the League of Nations had condescended to receive Germany or even China in her fold. Soviet Russia had made no secret of the opinion that the League of Nations was for all practical purposes a "thieves' kitchen" and so far nobody has heard a modification of this definition publicly or privately made by the Soviet authorities or by leaders of the Russian Communist party. The conclusion is that the Soviet Union must make up her mind to be one of the additiona "thieves" or the League of Nations must change its policy to become more genuine in the desire for world peace and international comity without taking sides with big imperialist Powers and throwing the conquered subjects to their mercy. British diplomats, with short experience of foreign affairs, like Sir John Simon, are counting on Russia altering her idealistic politics but more experienced politicians and writers in Britain and the Dominions fear that the voice of Russia will be a powerful voice always frustrating many of her imperialist plans, such as firm rule in India and her intention to make permanent her mandates in Tanganika, Palestine and some of the ex-German Colonies. On the one hand there is the official British indifference towards Russia entering the League and, on the other, there is the bitterest opposition in the orthodox imperialist quarters. The most enthusiastic Power that is genuinely insisting on the Soviet Union being in the League now is France. French politicians have, of course, not turned Communists or even pro-Communists but they are taking this step immediately to upset the new balance of power that may be formed by a combination of Britain. Germany and Italy. Even a potential combination of U. S. S. R. and France will induce many small States, of course, to get back into their allegiance to France. Thus those who favour Russian entry are naturally not taking any risk of sacrificing their prestige and they must have made sure by secret negotiations first of carrying their resolution through the League and also of obtaining a favourable reply from the Soviet Union. Therefore, the present week's moves at Geneva appears to be the forerunner of an accomplished fact.

"Death Merchants"

America has provided another sensation during the week on the question of war intrigues and armament business. Patriotic Americans are attempting to prove how powerful people in high places in the countries that manufacture munitions and arms use their influence which deprives American manufacturers of their fair opportunity. Among the documents produced before the committee of investigations under the chairmanship of Senator Gerald P. Nye, at present sitting in America, it is reported that there are some documents that do create a mild sensation. The one general service that this enquiry will do to the world is to strengthen the conviction that trading in armament is a dirty busineess. Not only are orders canvassed by high diplomats for their nations but even war intrigues are hatched and encouraged by some of them in order to increase a demand for arms and munitions from their likely customers. Apart from rousing public opinion and public conscience against the free traffic in arms, it is doubtful whether the present enquiry will do any good to the American trade in arms. The diplomats of various countries will be very cautious in future in dealing with American firms owing to the fear that all secret negotiations and manouvres may any time be exposed at public enquiries.

LET QUALITY BE YOUR GUIDE
Matt-Creme (Vanishing) to ensure that matt complexion; the best powder base.
"4711" Cold Cream the night cream par excellence for cleansing and massage.

In moments of fatigue there's nothing to beat "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne. Fragrant and refreshing in bath and washbowl — to bathe wrists and throbbing temples after sports and office work — against headache and lassitude.
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For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY
For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Baroda Girl Guides Win Laurels In S. Africa

(Continued from page 13.)

the Girl Guides of Baroda had been their guest on the 26th ult. A civic reception was given to the party. The Mayor and Mayoress graced the occasion with their presence. The Mayor welcoming the Girl Guides said "I can assure the Pundit that racial and colour prejudices do not sway me. I extend my warmest welcome to the visitors. Their coming has done a lot to clear certain misunderstandings between Europeans and Indians and I think the girls should feel proud for the Yeomen service they are doing to their mother-country.'

Already the Hindu community has donated £2,000 to these visitors. Mr. Z.V. Parek, Mr. Ranchhod Bhai, Mr. Bhikabhai Patel, Mr. Magambhai and scores of the other ladies and gentlemen members of the Reception Committee are putting up very hard work for the visitors.

"Establish International Co-op. Wholesale Society"

"Every Country Should Be Glad To Buy Its Requirements From Such Body" Says Ramadas Pantulu

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"I beg to assure this Congress that India, which is irrevocably committed to the creed of Non-Violence will stand by the Congress in the struggle to and political and economic wars and will give her full moral support to the resolution on "peace" and "disarmament" passed by the Congress.

Our success in influencing International Opinion will largely depend on our Loyalty to the creed and basic principles of Co-operation, and I hope and trust that we shall soon regain in the fullest measure our faith in that creed and those principles, and in the possibilities and potentialities of co-operation to promote world peace and universal harmony," declared Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, the Indian delegate, in the course of his speech delivered at the 14th International Co-operative Congress, London, held from September 4 to 7.

NEITHER ECONOMIC NOR POLITICAL FREEDOM.

Continuing Mr. Pantulu said: "I am, perhaps, the only delegate in this large International Congress, coming from a country which enjoys neither political nor economic freedom. Nevertheless, I am in a position to say, that in the company of my fellow Co-operators, I have not felt that sense of inferiority which I would have felt in a political or economic World Conference, in collaborating with the representatives of self-governing countries and nations. I attribute this, in the first place, to the atmosphere of freedom and self-reliance that has pervaded this Congress and which it has been the aim of the Co-operators to create. In the next place I attribute it to the abundant goodwill to India, manifested by my fellow Delegates from all the Countries.

The East and West which were conceived by an English Poet (Rudyard Kipling) as being irreconcilable have, at this International Congress, met on terms of absolute equality and mutual understanding and also with a sense of identity of their interests in the co-operative solution of their varied economic problems.

"There is no reason why we should not meet with a similar sense of identity in International interests in Political and other concerns of National life." I feel that this will become possible only if Imperialism and Capitalism give way to the ideals for which this Congress stands and these ideals are accepted and put into practice. I shall, however, be untrue to myself if I fail to tell the Congress that as I listened to some of the speeches but were made in the last three days, I felt that the ideal of "Co-operative Commonwealth," which in the past evoked great enthusiasm and raised large expectations in the ranks of Co-operators, is receding somewhat into the background.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.

"The cult of economic Nationalism and of a planned economy of its own for each Nation has made serious inroads on the faith of some of the Delegates in the universality of their creed and the efficacy of their methods. It is said that, if in any country the interests of "organised Co-operation" conflict with the larger interests of the economic life of the Nation as a whole, the former must give way to the latter. Put in this form, the proposition may appear to be "prima facie" sound. I am, however, unable to agree with the implications that the proposition carries with it.

If I have understood the principles of co-operation aright, and if co-operation aims, as I believe it does at promoting the interests and efficiency of production, distribution and buying, by eliminating all unnecessary factors that go to needlessly increase the cost of the consumer in private economy based on profit, I fail to see how organised co-operation of the right type can possibly conflict with true National interests.

"If Governments in certain countries are hostile to co-operation or so frame their schemes of planned economy as to suppress or injure the co-operative organisations or discriminate against them, it is because those Governments are either dominated by the vested interests of private economy, or are unable to shake off the effects of the capitalistic environment and tradition in which they have been nurtured for centuries and not because there is anything wrong with the essential principles and practice of co-operation.

POLITICAL NEUTRALITY MUST BE MODIFIED.

In countries so circumstanced, it will not only be the right, but also the duty of co-operators to take effective action to convert their Governments to their viewpoint and to make them realise the fundamental identity of the interests of organised co-operation and those of the Nation as a whole. It is the economic programmes of the Government that must give way to those of organised co-operation. To this extent the principle of Political Neutrality must be modified. In this demand, I am in full agreement with the views expressed by the British Delegates.

We in India will eagerly watch the growth of the Co-operative Party in British Politics and of its influence in shaping the economic policies of the Government of Great Britain.

"In India, Co-operation has not yet made any effect on the Capitalistic trading interests as it is largely confined to agricultural Credit: but when the Movement develops in India to such a stage as to bring it into conflict with Capitalism in any sphere, we expect that the attitude of the Government of India towards the Movement will be largely influenced by that of the Government in this country. So the developments in Great Britain are of special interest to India.

CO-OP. TRADING CORPORATION.

"It seems to me that one of the most effective ways of bringing home to Co-operators in various countries the identity of their economic interest is the establishment of an "International Co-operative Wholesale Society" into which the wholesale societies of the different countries are federated. No country can produce everything that its people want and no country can live in economic isolation from other countries. Every country should be glad to buy such of its requirements as it cannot supply by its own Productive efforts and to sell its surplus commodities through an International Co-operative Trading Corporation than through a commercial corporation. The project of an International Co-operative Trading organisation may be usefully linked up with a scheme of International Co-operative Banking Federation, because Commercial Banks generally make common cause with Capitalist Producers and Employers, to the detriment of producers of primary products, consumers and the Working classes. I earnestly hope that the International Co-operative Alliance will take up this question in the near future—United Press.

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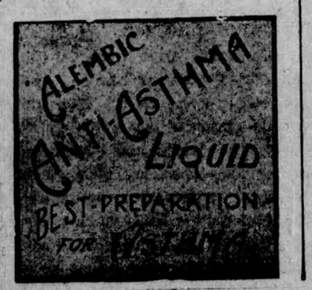
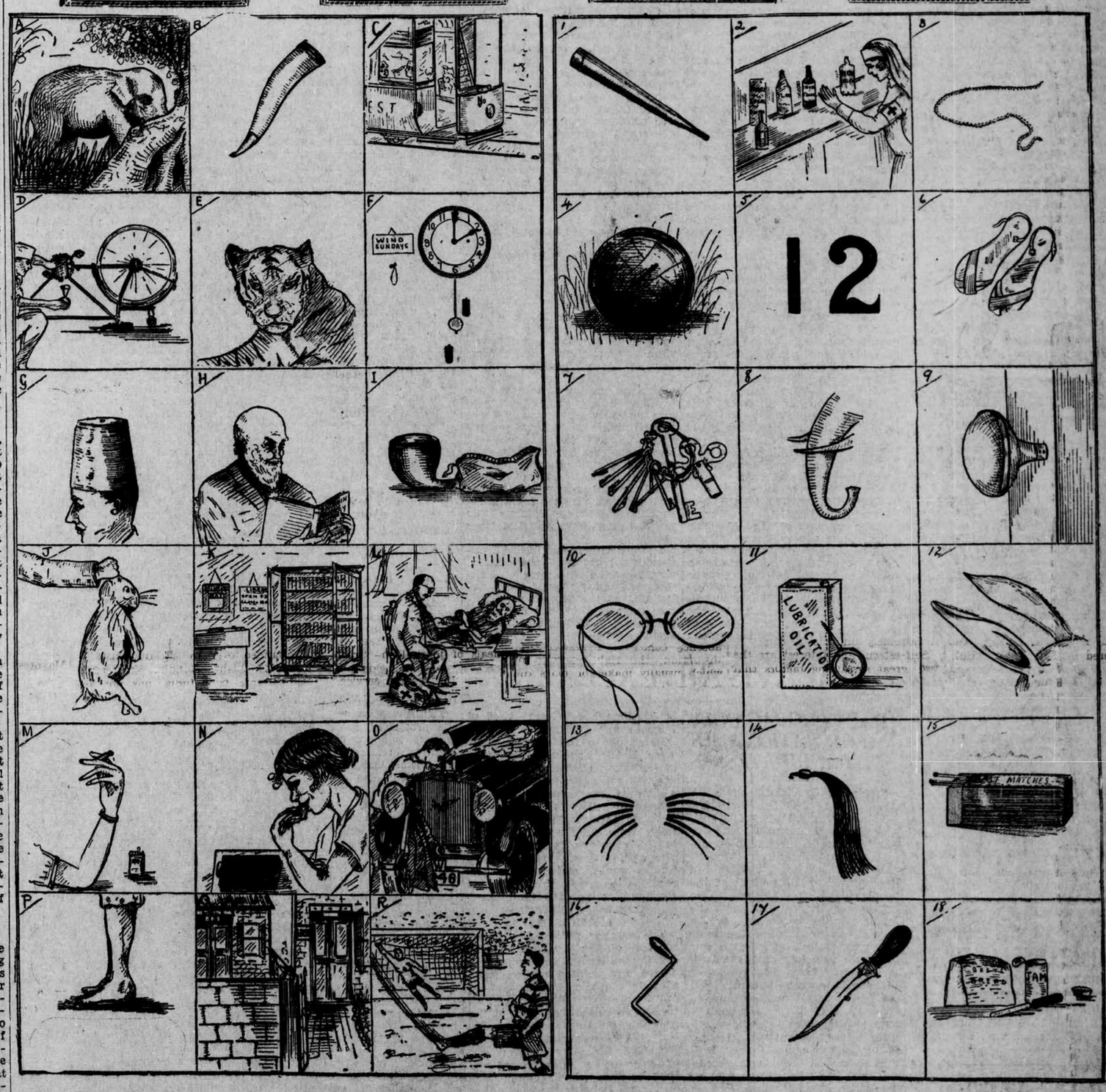


WHAT IS MISSING

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—Illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C:---- Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 ---- provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing part. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided aseparate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 26th Sept.

FROM ANTE-CHAMBER TO LIMELIGHT

Place Of Journalism In Society

M. K. Bose Suggests University Course For Journalists

The following is the substance of a lecture delivered by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose at the Calcutta University with the Vice-Chancellor in the Chair:—

"There is a notion that journalism is for one who intends to adopt it for his occupation or means of livelihood, and since newspapers and periodicals that can offer suitable employment or good prospects even to a really capable man are few, journalism should be left outside the scope of study in a University, School, or College. Rather it should be to the amateur, to the hack-writer, to the waifs and strays of society who, finding no other respectable occupation, drift to journalism as an unremunerative, uncertain and neglected, if not despised, vocation.

In England, the London University provides for courses in Journalism in co-operation with the University College, King's College or Bedford College. The Bristol University issues certificates in journalism. The London School of Journalism is exclusively for the imparting of journalistic instruction. In the United States of America the advance in the professional education for journalism has been even more striking. As early as in 1878, the University of Missoria had adopted courses of journalism and the first school of journalism in the world was established in that University in 1908. But the progress in the professional education of journalism since 1902 has been phenomenal, and we find to-day more than 230 Universities and Colleges in the U.S.A. offering courses in Journalism, while 55 have Schools and departments. In 1918 instruction in Journalism was being offered in 31 State Universities and 17 State Colleges and Schools and 43 Endowment Colleges and Universities.

STATUS OF JOURNALISTS

As to the status of journalists in Society, there was a time in Europe when the journalist was not considered a very respectable person. It is stated that called upon to report a dinner, he had to take his meals in the ante-chamber apart from the elite of the Society. Those days have long passed and the journalist to-day enjoys a status second to none. The profession of journalism claims as its own not a few of the greatest figures of the world. Statesmen, ministers, lawyers, soldiers, sailors, financiers and businessmen include many who had been journalists. Not a few of these people kept up the cultivation of the art, the first love for which never faded with the efflux of time but burnt bright, despite the attractions of fresh fields and pastures new. Some of them have, after playing their part in these other fields, returned to journalism to seek in it again the solace of life and die in it in harness.

LURE OF JOURNALISM

As a writer observes, "strange as it may seem, however, and hotly as the majority may deny it, by far the greater number of newspapermen who remain in the business beyond the term of their apprenticeship are in it because they like it. They are not conspicuously well-paid, so it is justifiable to assume that they find in the work or expect to find in it some satisfaction other than financial ones." In India particularly, journalism, though a most exacting calling, offers even less financial satisfaction than those in many other countries of the West. Yet it is common knowledge that many stick to it and those who cannot, are in most cases forced out of it. It is a pity that some of the finest journalistic talents in this country have been forced to abandon it, and the lot of the majority has not been such as to offer much encouragement to the many aspirants. Despite these draw-backs, journalism has continued to draw recruits and has been assuming rapidly a professional character The number of readers, even in our country, is rapidly increasing and with the passing away of the present economic depression the field is likely to be richer and will continue to expand as education spreads. Vernacular journalism in particular has made tremendous strides since the great war and has immense possibilities of further development. If Journalism is attractive even now, despite the many drawbacks, the future has great things in store for it The true journalist finds in his occupation a pleasure he cannot describe. There must be something in journalism that not only enchants but enthralls the votary of it. What is it?

POWER OF THE PRESS.

It is not the purpose of my discourse to descant on the power of the Press, the Fourth Estate as it is called, for its power for good or for evil is universally acknowledged.

A journalist's work is never monotonous. Perhaps the most tedious work in a newspaper office is that of the proof-reader, but even he does not feel his work to be monotonous, as his comrade, the proof-reader, say, in a job-printing press does. What he reads is interesting and often appealing, and the variety of news and views that he reads presents to his mind's eye a panorama as of beautiful pictures in a gallery. Both his heart and his intellect are active, he does not receive things in passivity with anything like that boredom that makes the work of his fellows elsewhere hum-drum and life-killing. Says Mr. W. G. Mitchell, President of the National Union of Journalists of Britain:—"There are no doubt other professions where mental activity is more sustained and intense, but for endless variety and contact with the everyday affairs of life modern journalism has a charm one finds it extremely difficult to define."

Self-esteem and interest are the two great sustaining factors that made journalism attractive even to the humblest of its votaries.

NOT FULLY RECOGNISED YET

The man who esteems himself for his work and is a member of the Fourth Estate, need not fear about his status in society. Success in his calling is sure to get for him recognition with the highest in the land. If in our country a Journalist has yet to seek the foot-light of public life to shed lustre on his position as a Journalist, it is because journalism is not yet fully recognised as a distinctive profession like the Legal or Medical Profession. The Universities must share the responsibility for it. Journalism is recognised in the West as State service of a very high order Though it is about one-hundred years that journalism is being practised in this country, our Universities have been slow to recognise the importance of it as a training of the highest academic and practical value. But developments of the Press have been so rapid of late that neither the Government, nor the Universities, nor the people can any longer remain indifferent to the intellectual and moral equipment of the men who, despite the absence of official recognition, have been making their power for good or for evil felt by the State and Society. In the British institutions certificates of proficiency in Journalism are given. In the United States of America they have been for many years now giving degrees in Journalism, Bachelor of Journalism (B.J.), and Master of Arts in Journalism. Degrees are, by themselves, of little value in practical life. But the University can help much, by imparting instruction in Journalism, and by granting certificates and degrees, in the way of giving journalism a definitely professional character, and this cannot but have a healthy reaction on those engaged in the work. The fact that some of the great masters of Journalism in our own country were not even graduates of any University is no argument in favour of leaving Journalism to develop in its own way in the region of experiment and empiricism.

HIT AND MISS METHOD MUST GO.

The Universities here have got to recognise, as Universities elsewhere have done, that Journalism as a science and an art is of highest value to society and training in it can no longer be left to the "hit and miss" system of a newspaper office. I hope to discuss in a subsequent lecture, the academic and practical side of training in journalism. I shall be content now by observing that though the newspaper office is a very valuable field for training in the practice of journalism (laboratory work as it is known) what is called academic education is no less important.

If the Universities here have been indifferent to this very useful branch of human knowledge, journalists themselves are no less responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. Busy as they are from day to day with the affairs of every body and of everything under the Sun, they have been blind to the importance of their own work, viewed not simply as related to their personal and professional interests, but to the interests of society as a whole. In the U.S.A. as elsewhere it is the Journalists themselves from whom the lead came. The Universities registered the decrees of those whom the Government and the people had come to recognise as their instructors and masters.

TRAINING OF THE MIND.

As a liberal education, Journalism offers unique opportunities for the training of the mind. The analytic power, the sifting of the essential from the non-essential, the insight into human nature, the quick decision so essential for success in every walk of life are constantly brought into play in the daily work of the journalist, be he a reporter, sub-editor, leader-writer or editor. Journals publish only a fraction of what they receive, and the success of a journal depends much on the sound judgment that is exercised in picking up the grain from the chaff. Considerable discretion has to be exercised not only in the selection of matter but also in the emphasis that is to be given to a particular piece of news or report, the "playing up" or "playing down" of it, as it is technically called in journalistic language. Whether the matter is to be heavily or lightly leaded or thrown into an absence comer is a matter of discretion, the right exercise of which usually makes or mars the fortune of a paper. The policy for which a paper stands is no doubt a determining factor, but the news-editor or reporter cannot ignore the susceptibility of the reader or the inherent sense of justice or proportions that is in him. To adjust the policy of the paper to the unexpressed, nonetheless deeply felt, prejudice of the reader is an art that only coms easily to the trained newspaper man who knows his job. It was once said of a particular newspaper of Calcutta when a heavy security was demanded of it by the Government against which an appeal to the High Court failed that it had systematically written sedition with such consummate skill that it was difficult, even for the lynx-eyed law-officers of the Government, to be sure that the borderland had been crossed. A clever journalist, as Lord Riddell observes, is like a "tight-rope dancer." To my mind, the Press Emergency Powers Act which arms the Executive Government with quasi-judicial powers in the matter of demanding or forfeiting security is a remarkable tribute to the cleverness of the journalists.

It has been claimed that journalistic ability is a special gift. "It is not a test of general intelligence. It is not a test of ability to write good English. A man may be of high intelligence, splendidly educated and an excellent even a brilliant, writer but a hopeless failure when he attmpts to write in popular newspaper style." It is a special gift in that sense, but one must not run away with the idea that a stupid or half-educated man can get it. A journalist must be a learned man, and one gifted with extraordinary common-sense power of quick and thorough grasp and of lucid expression. The mere learned has no place in it. As has been aptly said, "Journalists are not notable degree-collectors, and caps and gowns are unknown to the craft; but on the staff of any of the better newspapers may be found men whose genuine learning puts to shame the average Ph.D." Almost all the early and not a few of the later giants of the journalistic profession in our own country had never entered the portals of any University; had not obtained or failed to obtain degrees. They had developed the "gift" in them by home-study, close observation of men and things and by the constant exercise of sound judgment and strong common sense.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

The greatness of journalism as a profession does not rest simply on the opportunities it offers for cultivation of intellect to the perfection that human intellect can reach. It develops also moral and spiritual quality of a very high order. As in every other walk of life, the profession journalism has its unworthy members who abuse their opportunities and deliberately shirk the path of rectitude that invites them, for one of corruption. They cannot, however, degrade the profession, the unwritten code of which makes it, as a well-known writer observes, "the finest in the world."

Incorruptibility, a high sense of public duty and of responsibility, and love of freedom are some of the qualities that a journalist has constantly to display and the incessant cultivation of which marks him out from his fellows as a man of deep culture, a fine specimen of humanity. Sainthood is not expected of him. He is not called upon to play the role of a reformer, and a journalist has a deep distrust of reformers, not a few of whom, his constant contact with men and affairs tells him, are frauds. He is expected not to be or pose to be a superman who draws crowds about him, for the journalist has ceased to be one as soon as he becomes the cynosure of all eyes. He is in the crowd but not of it. He has to be a silent spectator and cultivate an attitude of detachment and of freedom from passion and prejudices, so that he may discharge his duties faithfully. Unostentatious in his exterior, he has to be even more unostentatious in the qualities of his head and heart. He must not talk of his qualities or let others talk of them. He must hide his qualities from as many people as possible. All his qualities must be reflected on the paper to which he belongs. His own personality must be unobstrusive.

As a matter of fact, the moral qualities that a journalist has to exercise come easy to him in the discharge of his day-to-day duties. Inscribed on the bronze tablet of Jay Holcomb Neff an American Journalist are the high ideals of journalism—"truth, fairness, generosity, devotion to duty, unselfish public service."

JOURNALISM FOR WHOM?

It is commonly supposed that journalism is for one who is definitely out for a journalistic career, From what I have said above, it will appear that journalistic training and education has a value of its own and is of great use to persons who will not or cannot adopt journalism as a living. The two hundred and thirty Universities and Colleges and the fifty five schools in the U.S.A. and the Universities and schools in England that include in their curriculum journalism as a subject of study turn out graduates and certificate holders by hundreds every year. All these people are not and cannot be absorbed in the profession of journalism just, as all holders of degrees in Law do not become lawyers by profession. As a liberal education, journalism is of the highest value. The Universities in India that have turned out graduates in Law by thousands should think of journalism as offering a scope of employment in a field that has yet to expand very considerably in this country. Viewed as a technical branch of knowledge, journalism offers a greater and, in time to come, a wider scope of employment to those who will get their training and education in it. The possibility of the expansion of law-courts and of litigation is perhaps exhausted, but this cannot be said of the field of journalism. With the spread of education, and wide diffusion of Primary education, English and Vernacular journalism are bound to develop. Even under the shadow of the economic depression the readers of newspapers and periodicals are increasing by leaps and bounds. The circulation of papers in our country is still very small, compared to that of the papers in England, America or Japan whose readers number millions. But that shows that the possibilities in this direction in India are immense.

ART OF ADVERTISING.

Even now the circulation of many of the papers in our country may easily be increased with expert management. As a matter of fact, the technique of the various branches of journalism is little known in that country. The popular notion is that journalism is writing editorials and gathering and publishing of news, a very mistaken notion. The art of advertising, for instance, is an important branch of journalism. But how many people connected with our newspapers and periodicals know much about it? As late as in 1908-09 the first course in advertising was offered by the School of Journalism in Missourie. Since then very valuable research has been made in this branch, with the result that we see to-day the art of advertising almost perfected in the English, continental and American newspapers. Many books have been written on the subject. Instruction is now undertaken on the principles of Advertisement, Advertisement writing, Advertising salesmanship and Advertising service and promotion, Advertising and distribution, Advertising campaigns, Retail store advertising, Direct mail advertising, Advertising problems, Advertising plants and procedure, Advertising lay-out, the Psychology of advertising, etc.

I need hardly say that if some of our Universities will take up instruction in Journalism they could do much in improving the condition of newspapers and periodicals and indirectly create a large and ever-expanding field of employment for our educated young men and young women, too.

GOOD FUTURE FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Almost every important district has got now one or more newspapers. The circulation of most of them is very poor. But in Europe and America the country newspapers have very large circulations. We are no doubt handicapped in this country by the prevailing illiteracy and poverty of the masses. But our district newspapers with local circulation are easily capable of being improved in the hands of persons who know their job. The country side have their own problems which are not always the same as those of the city. The district newspapers could deal with agricultural, sanitary, educational and other problems and gather news of local interest to make their papers worth purchasing. In the Universities and Schools of Journalism elsewhere, what is called agricultural journalism is taught to meet the special requirements of the country papers. I anticipate that it will be said that the papers are mostly very inadequately financed and people who have money do not consider newspapers as good investments. But newspapers can be made good investments even in this country with a management that is tolerably good. As a matter of fact, we are moving in the vicious circle of poverty and ignorance. We are ignorant and, therefore, poor, and we are poor and cannot have the benefit of knowledge. The University of Calcutta with its motto of Advancement of Learning should give the lead to other Universities in advancing knowledge about journalism. I look forward to the day when newspapers and periodicals will be made paying in our country. But the darkness of ignorance is the first impediment which it is the duty of the University to dissipate.

JAPAN, A GREAT WORKSHOP

Nation, Cut To Produce Men & Women Of Noble Ideas

MR. DHARAMVEER ON BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Mr. Dharam Vir, a delegate from India to the Second Pan-Pacific Buddhist Conference, who returned to Lahore, gave his impressions, in an interview regarding the conference and Japanese life in general. He said more than a dozen countries were represented at the conference and about 600 delegates joined in its deliberations.

The conference was held at Tokyo and Kyoto (Japan) from the 17th to 27th July, the main object of which was to bring together all societies that admired and followed Lord Buddha.

Mr. Dharam Vir spoke very highly of the Japanese sense of hospitality and said that one thing that greatly appealed to him was their devotion to duty. The whole country of Japan appeared like a great workshop in which every man, woman, boy and girl worked for the progress of the motherland.

The only ideal that inspired the Japanese, as it appeared to Mr. Dharam Vir, was to excel her material teacher, the West, in every department of life. Special emphasis is laid there on morality and ethics during the period of primary education with the result that Japan produced men and women, who had before them high principles and noble ideas.

The most remarkable feature of the Japanese was their labour which was efficient and cheap. Women workers in the factories were provided with all kinds of facilities and even training, so that they might become good housewives and mothers later.

The conference passed a number of resolutions. It decided that the conference should be made a living body with its head office at Tokyo (Japan) and countries interested in it should make substantial contributions towards the fund of the Conference. It also recommended that the control of the Buddhist Temple of Gaya (India) should be handed over to the Buddhists.

Mr. Vishva Bandhu, the second delegate from India, has not yet returned and has proceeded to China whence he will leave for Siam, Burma and the Islands of Java and Bali.—A.P.

MATERNITY HOME FOR LABOURERS

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE (By Mail).

The Nandalai Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore, have opened a Maternity Home for the benefit of the labourers and the middle-class public, and have, thereby removed a long-felt want. The Home is equipped on modern lines, and is in charge of a qualified lady doctor.

Patients admitted will not be required to pay anything; and medicine, diet, clothing, attendance, etc., will be free of charge.

Baroda Girl Guides Win Laurels In S. Africa

MAYORAL RECEPTIONS IN BIG CITIES

Europeans Pay Tribute To Their Mission

(From A Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4. (By Mail).

Girl students of the A.K.M.V. Baroda (India), after finishing a very successful tour in East Africa, arrived in Durban on the 18th of July under the leadership of Pundit Anandpriyajee, the energetic secretary of the institution. They were received on the point by prominent citizens of Durban, such as Swami Bhawhani Dayal, Sohrabji Rustomji, Mr. I. Kaji, Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Satyadev, Mr. B.M Patel, President of the S.A. Hindu Sabha, Mr. Pathar, Mr. Rickets, representing the Agent-General for India. During their stay in Durban, which lasted for 25 days, different associations and communities and prominent individuals honoured these distinguished visitors by holding reception meetings, evening parties and "At Homes." Their speeches and programmes of physical exercises were very impressive and the Europeans were simply amazed to see the wonderful progress made in India. On the first day, the S.A. Indian Congress, the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, the Hindu Mahasabha and various prominent persons extended their welcome and the Agent General Sir K. Maharaj Singh and Lady Maharaj Singh were present to greet these young Girl Guides from India. After finishing their very successful tour in Durban, the party left for Johannesburg at the invitation of Hindu Seva Samaj.

CIVIC RECEPTION.

The party arrived in Johannesburg on the 12th of August. They were motored to the Patidar Hall, where accommodation for their stay was arranged. On the 13th a civic reception was given to the Girl Guides, and the City Mayor, Mr. D. Henry Roberts and the Mayoress were present on the occasion. The Mayor in welcoming the Girl Guides said, "It is a great privilege to welcome the distinguished visitors from India. It was a happy sign that the Scout Movement had already its branches in India, and further more, that the visit of the Guides would serve as an eye-opener to the Europeans and really they were very highly impressed by all that they had seen and heard about the Indian Girl Guides. It would serve to change the mentality of the Europeans, and the Guides have done an excellent service to their mother country by their coming here."

Mrs. Laura Ruxton on behalf of the European women extended a warm welcome and felt sure that the Indian community in South Africa would surely emulate the noble example set by the Indian visitors. These girls have done much to impress us in such a way as to think of India in new terms.

REPLY TO MISS MAYO.

The impression created by the girl-speakers was commented in the European Press as follows:—

The "Rand Daily Mail" of 14th August had the following report of the meeting:—

"The eloquence of three Indian Girl Guides aged 14, 15 and 16, wearing Khaki Jackets and Knicker-brockers with daggers slung at their sides swayed an audience of nearly 3,000 to outbursts of wild enthusiasm in the Selbourne Hall last night."

"Katherine Mayo's book 'Mother India' was held to scorn by these girls. "Are we down-trodden women, of whom she wrote?" they asked and proceeded scathingly to criticise the book."

"We stand before you to night as examples of young Indian womanhood—the alleged victims of child-marriage to give lie direct to 'Mother India,' they declared.

"The big Indian audience roared its approval."

The names of the girls who spoke at this meeting were:—Subhadra Kumari, Yasoda Kumari, Saraswati Kumari and Lalita Kumari.

The "Star" of Johannesburg of August 23rd had the following to write for the display:—

"Some very astounding athletic feats were performed by the girls under the leadership of Subhadra Kumari and met with enthusiastic reception. Two dances were very successfully performed to the music in a harmonium played by a solemn, young musician. The drill item was quite unlike anything seen in European schools.

Sir Spencer (the chief magistrate) and Lady Lister were also present. He remarked that "I never expected Mr. Pandit anything what I have seen to-day. It is amazing; I think I have seen impossible things being turned into possibility."

VISIT TO PRETORIA.

A party of the girls of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya Karelibagh Baroda (India), left Johannesburg by a special motor bus provided by the Hindu Seva Samaj, Pretoria on the 29th.

In the afternoon the party visited places of interest and at night, a civic reception was given to them in the Town Hall of Pretoria.

The Mayor Mr. Ivan Solomon presided and the Mayoress was also present. The reception was attended by as many European as members of the Indian community. The Mayor in welcoming the Girl Guides and Pundit Anandpriyajee said that the visit of these Girl Guides would benefit a great deal the rising generation of this country. I admire the spirit of these young girls in travelling so far, because by their tour, they are doing immense service to their country, when they return back. I am sure they will feel proud of this fact that they raised the status of their country in the eyes of the world.

Councillor J.J. Cock said, "Many of the speakers have referred to Miss Mayo's book "Mother India," but I can assure the visitors and the Indian community that the South African European does not believe in these books, because South Africa has also been similarly misrepresented by such writers. We both have suffered and we know what value to attach to such onslaughts. India possesses an ancient civilisation and we should respect her. These girls are wonderful orators and our young men can surely learn many things from their women-folk. I think their visit shall do much in a way to clear away the misunderstanding existing between European and Indian.

Mr. W.B. Clapham in echoing the sentiments of previous speakers said that these visits will surely help the Indian cause.

Mrs. Laura Ruxton appealed to the Indian community to emulate the noble example of the girls and appealed to the Europeans to see that Indians had a square deal."

The members of the European community shook hands and all were very much pleased.

AT KRUGERSDORP.

At the invitation of Veda Dharma Sabha of Krugersdorp.

(Continued on page 11.)

Street Begging Becomes Intolerable

Home Secretary To Be Asked To Strengthen English Law

Street begging—under a variety of disguises—has become such a pest in the English cities that representations are to be made to the Home Secretary with a view to strengthening the law regarding it.

So many complaints have been received by charitable organisations from members of the public, who are distressed by the numbers of people standing in the gutters seeking alms, that arrangements are being made for a deputation to visit the Home Office at an early date.

It is felt that in many instances the sympathy and good nature of the public are being imposed upon by unscrupulous persons who have discovered in begging a source of "easy money."

PUBLIC DECEIVED WHOLESALE

While the direct seeking of alms is an offence, it is no offence to offer matches, bootlaces, or other odds and ends for sale, or to sing, or play musical instruments in our streets for money.

In a short walk in Central London a "News of the World" representative counted 15 men and women offering matches and other small things for sale. He saw money given to fve of them, and in no case was anything taken in return.

It is the tremendous increase during the last two or three years in this form of begging under a cloak which has decided the charitable organisations to ask for an alteration in the law.

Instances of the profits to be made from these forms of begging given to the "News of the World" the other day included:

Street musician who after two years was able to buy a grocery busineess out of his savings.

Legless street singer making £600 a year, and always driving home in a taxicab.

Violinist who changed £2 worth of coppers into notes every day.

"There is one golden rule for the public," Capt. D. C. Medley, secretary of the London Mendicity Society, told the "News of the World." "Never give alms without first making inquiries. Perhaps two per cent of the cases are genuine.

A Permanent "Trade"

"The trouble to-day is that the law is so weak. During the last two or three years there has been a big increase in disguised street begging.

"Our view is that people who want to sell matches or anything of that kind in the streets should be compelled to go to the police in the first place for a licence.

"Quiet early this morning I saw three men selling matches between Oxford-street and Tottenham Court-road. Two of them were young men who looked very fit, quite well turned out, and obviously not in real distress. The third was elderly, and probably not worth much in the labour market.

"The Londoner is the most charitable man in the world, and these people know it. Many of them no doubt start in it at a time of distress, but they soon realise what a profitable game it is, and they make it a permanent trade.

"I know one case of a man who makes a regular tour of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham singing in the streets. We have had this man watched, and in London at any rate when he has finished his day's work he is picked up by a taxicab and driven to his lodgings.

"He lives in the Middlands, and, judging by the house he keeps going, and his mode of life, he is living at the rate of £600 to £700 a year.

"Apart from street begging, there is one form of begging-letter writing which is much in vogue just now.

"The writers watch the obituary columns in the newspapers. They write to the surviving husband or wife expressing sympathy, and stating that the dead man or woman had been so kind to them that they would like a souvenir.

"Having established ontact in this way, they then write further letters, which end in a tale of woe and appeals for help, which are often successful."

Extraordinarily Profitable

Match sellers and street musicians are, according to the secretary of one of London's biggest charity organisations, the biggest nuisance to-day.

"There is no doubt," he told the "News of the World," "that musicians have been badly hit, and the line they take is that they supply the people with music, and if they care to pay a penny for it they are at liberty to do so.

"At the same time, it is extraordinarily profitable. I know personally one case of a man who for two years ran a band of street musicians. At the end of that time he had not only lived well out of it, but had saved enough money to buy a grocery business, which he is still running very successfully.

"The view of every charitable society to-day is that there are so many means of succour for the poor that there is no need to give alms in the street. Where financial aid cannot be given direct, clothing, bedding, and food can be.

"One of the real troubles is that this disguised begging is such an easy form of getting a living that many of those who do it will not go to the trouble of seeking work.

"The hate discipine in any shape or form, such as regular working hours. When we find these people work they do not keep it long.

"They prefer the freedom of the other life, and, if the public would but realise it, often making more money than the poor people who are their main contributors."

DEGREE & DIPLOMA NO CRITERIA OF ABILITY

Important Resolutions Passed By All-India Medical Association

The General meeting of the Association was held on 16th September at Dr. V. D. Satheve's Hospital Appabalavant chauk, when Dr. M. P. Joshi was in the chair, The following resolutions were passed.

This meeting resolves that a representative deputation be sent to wait upon His Excellency he Governor of Bombay. The Hon. Minister in charge, Medical Department and The Surgeon General. A memorandum embodying the following grievances of the Licentiate Medical Practitioners be submitted.

(1) The Government should enunciate a definate policy regarding the Hon appoitments at different Civil Hospitals, where Licentiates of approved merit and experience should be eligible for appointment to these posts, as it is in Madras and in U. P. Their experience and skill in individual cases should out-weigh mere degrees and deplomas.

(2) A radical change be effected in the constitution of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay, which is at present a preserve of only a particular section of Medical Practitioners in Bombay so that the Licentiates who are the real constituents of the body should get due place in the affairs of that body.

(3) Some teaching appointments at various Medical Schools and Colleges meant for L. C. P. and S, course should be reserved for Licentiates so that they can get opportunities to gain experience and hold senior posts wherever possible.

(4) The present designation of the Sub-Assistant-Surgeon should be stopped and for the present a requisite number of Assistant Surgeon's posts should be reserved for Licentiates.

(5) The present distinction in Post-Morten fees granted to Medical Graduates and Licentiates be removed and uniform fees be allowed to all registered Medical Practitioners.

(6) Exprienced Teachers who are specialists in their subjects should be appointed in Medical Schools and Colleges for L. C. P. and S.

(7) a. The present division in Bombay Medical Council Register be discontinued.

b. The eletions to the Council be made by a joint electorate and the principle of nomination be stopped.

(8) The present standard of Medical education be raised to five years so that the approved minimum will be reached throughout India.

(9) As soon as the minimum standard of Medical education is established, recruitment to Bombay Medical Service should be made from the Licentiate and Graduates on a uniform basis preferably with a competitive extmination.

(10) The present practice of counter signature on a Medical certificate granted by a ragistered Medical Practitioner be discontinued.

(11) This meeting protests against the present practice of appointeing medical examiners for University students and resolves that the Univertity should invite regular applications from all registered practitioners for these appointments and Licentiates should be offered a due proportion of these posts.

(12) Lastly it was dicided that Dr C. G. Dharap, should attend the conference of this year to be held at Indore as representative of All-India Medical L. Association Poona.

ANGLO-GERMAN YOUTH CAMP

English students beside German workers, German students alongside English unemployed, are all taking part in the Anglo-German Youth Camp. On a recent visit to Berlin they were received at the Chancellery by the Representative of the Fuhrer, Reichs Minister Rudolf Hess, who expressed great pleasure at the fact that young people of two former countries should so join in happy comradeship.

"Such a tragic happening as the Great War," he said, "must never occur again between our two countries."

The Reich Minister afterwards asked that the individual members of the party should be introduced to him by the leader of the group. In the evening the young people attended various gatherings organised by the Hitler Youth Movement.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS SUBMIT DEMANDS TO CORPORATION

Sequel To Commissioner's Turning Down Loan Of 10 Lakhs

The Secretary Unemployed Workers' League, Bombay, has sent the following statement for publication:—

The Municipal Commissioner has just submitetd his report on the proposal of the Corporation to raise a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose of undertaking capital works with a view to relieving unemployment in the city. He gives various reasons to show that the proposal is impracticable and that it would entail a burden on the finances of the Corporation which it would be impossible for it to shoulder in the present circumstances. It has been considered by the Standing Committee and in due course will be endorsed by the Corporation. There is nothing surprising in this. The unemployed never erpected that a body like the Bombay Corporation would seriously look into the grievances of the unemployed and try to redress them.

MORAL OBLIGATION.

It is a moral, though not a legal, obligation on the Municipality which is charged with the duty of looking after the health, sanitation and well-being of the citizens to alleviate the miseries of this great mass of the city's population, especially when the number has risen to such an appalling figure. Instead we find the Commissioner disposing of the matter under the usual excuse of financial stringency. The Commissioner has said that in India doles and pensions to the unemployed have not been made payable by statute and as such the proposal of starting relief works should be viewed from its financial and economic aspect alone.

But if the Corporation really believes, and we think it does, in the miserable plight of the unemployed it is its duty to do its best to alleviate the same without waiting for the State to make a legislation to the effect. It would be a lesson for other bodies and subsequntly the State to follow. Moreover, proposals like these wherein the lives of a great part of the City's population are concerned, ought not to be considered purely from the business point of view as the Commissioner has done.

It is not only, as the Commissioner has said that the unemployment among the middle class has been lost sight of, but the unemployment in the whole of the city's population has been lost sight of. Otherwise the Corporation would have done something to mitigate the same. The middle class which is dependent on the lower class that is the producer of wealth, would automatically get employment in its turn if the lower class gets work. It is not a separate problem.

DEMANDS OF UNEMPLOYED.

The Unemployed Workers' League, had submitted to the Corporation the following demands on behalf of the unemployed:—

1. Starting of new public works, such as slum clearance, drainage reclamation, building schemes, etc.,

2. Arrangements for free housing by opening up all the untenanted houses to the unemployed without rents, free lighting, etc.

3. Collection of statistics of the unemployed in the city and establishment of labour exchanges,

4. Provision of free travelling in trams, trains, buses, etc.,

5. Free feeding of the Children of the Unemployed and provision of free medical treatment,

6. Pressure to be brought upon all the employers of the city to reopen all the closed mills and factories in the city,

7. Starting of relief fund for the relief of the unemployed.

Only the first of these has been considered by the Corporation. Others have been quietly left out. This clearly shows how much interest the Corporation takes in the plight of the unemployed.

Even in foreign countries under capitalist Governments the conditions are not much different. It is only through hard, determined fights that the unemployed in some of them have been able to secure some relief. But no sooner the capitalists got a chance they have tried to reduce it. In India where the Government is indifferent enough to say that the number of the unemployed is so great as even a census of the unemployed cannot be taken, leave alone the pensions and doles but ordinary relief even in the form of free education, free housing, etc., cannot be obtained. But the unemployed must not therefore remain silent. They must find out the root cause of their malady. It lies in the capitalist system.

B. B. & C. I. R. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Workshop Superintendent Gives Assurance To Deputation

DOHAD, Sept. 20.

Mr. L. G. Biggwither the Loco. Works Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Dohad received a deputation consisting of delegates from various shops. Mr. Motiram Atmaram the Vice-President of the Union led the deputation.

More than a dozen items on the subjects such as provision for lower grade apprentices, educational facilities for employees' children at the cost of the Railway, revised leave rules, housing condition, provision for water taps in quarters, pacca proper roads in the colony, suitable lighting arrangement, proper enforcement of discharge and dismissal rules as issued by the Railway Board etc. were discussed at the meeting. The Superintendent gave a patient hearing to all the demands put forwad, and pointed out that the work of building for schools was already taken in hand and was in progress, provision for higher grade apprentices was already made and he promised to make provision for lower grade also. Lighting arrangement was also taken in hand.

The Superintendent was impressed by the deputationists that the demands pur forward were all reasonable but being an official with executive powers he was unable to do beyond forwarding the demands with his recommendations to the higher quarters and he assured the deputationists to do so.—United Press.

COMMUNISM, CENTURY OLD DOCTRINE

Prof. Fernandes Traces Its Growth And Development

Under the auspices of Young Men's Sodality, Professor C. Fernandes delivered the second series of his lecture, on the "Origin of Communism."

"Communism or revolutionary Marxism, said the speaker, emerged as a complete theory in the early forties of the last century, under the powerful influence of German Hegelian philosophy, of English classical political economy and of French revolutionary experience. The founders of scientific Socialism Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels showed that in the development of the forces of production, and in the struggle of the forces against the antiquated social conditions, there was clearly the great principle of transformation of social species.

Even before the birth of Marxism there existed some forms of communist trends in Europe represented by Fourier in France, or Owen in England, but they were mere socialist utopias, and represented rather the weakness of the industrial development in Europe and of the consolidation of the proletariat as a class. But Marxism was born in a historical social background, which was ripe for its reception, when the proletariat in Europe unfurled its banner and began the first battles against the bourgeosie. Marx founded the 1st International and carried on the ideo-political agitation throughout Europe, which culminated in the heroic struggles of the French proletariat alike against the invaders and the national traitors, who wanted to surrender Paris. As a true dialecticism, Marx carefully analysed the causes of its failure, the lessons of its experience and added it to the rich arsenal of his doctrines.

FROM CAPITALISM TO COMMUNISM

Hitherto Marxism could only visualise the transition from capitalism to communism as a revolutionary transformation, but could not know what form of state power under which this transition would take place. After the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx found it out and adumbrated it in his famous Communist Manifesto, viz. the State form during the transition period can be nothing else than the dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e., the proletariat as a ruling class.

The opening up of the Asiatic and African markets, the increasing temper of the European factory production enable the Capitalist class to buy off a section of the proletariat, and the scene of the struggle was temporarily shifted from the imperialist countries to the colonies. The death of Marx however closed the chapter of the 1st international which he founded.

The second international which followed the epoch of ascending capitalism in Europe soon degenerated into appendages of national bourgeosie. However, within the 2nd international, there was a Section which adhered to the traditions of Marxism such as Lenin Keri Leibnekcht, Rosa Luxemburg, who after the successful proletarian revolution in Russia, founded the 3rd international.

Dr. Tesla Invents Death Beam At Age Of 78

It Is Powerful Enough To Destroy 10,000 'Planes 250 Miles Away

The invention of the death beam was originally reported by telegram, some time ago. Below is a more detailed report taken from a New York paper.

Nikola Tesla, father of modern methods of generation and distribution of electrical energy, who was 78 years old on July 10, announced a new invention, or inventions, which he said, he considered the most important of the 700 made by him so far, says the New York Times.

He has perfected a method and apparatus, Dr. Tesla said on his birthday in an interview at the Hotel New Yorker, which will send concentrated beams of particles through the free air, of such tremendous energy that they will bring down a fleet of 10,000 enemy airplanes at a distance of 250 miles from a defending nation's border and will cause armies of millions to drop dead in their tracks.

'DEATH-BEAMS' IS SILENT.

This "death-beam," Dr. Tesla said, will operate silently but effectively at distances "as far as a telescope could see an object on the ground and as far as the curvature of the earth would permit it." It will be invisible and will leave no marks behind it beyond its evidence of destruction.

An army of 1,000,000 dead, annihilated in an instant, he said, would not reveal even under the most powerful miscroscope just what catastrophe had caused its destruction.

When put in operation Dr. Telsa said this latest invention of his would make war impossible. This death-beam, he asserted, would surround each country like an invisible Chinese wall, only a million times more impenetrable. It would make every nation impregnable against attack by airplanes or by large invading armies.

But while it will make every nation safe against any attack by a wouldbe invader, Dr. Tesla added, the death-beam, by its nature could not be employed similarly as a weapon for offense. For this death-beam, he explained, could be generated only from large, stationary, and immovable power plants stationed in the manner of old-time forts at various strategic distances from each country's border. They could not be moved for purposes of attack.

BATTLESHIPS EXCEPTION.

An exception, however, he added, must be made in the case of battleships, which, he said, would be able to equip themselves with smaller plants for generating the deathbeam with enough power to destory any airplane approaching for attack from the air.

The net result of the latter, Dr. Tesla said, will be to establish the supremacy of the battleship over the airplane, and to make the nation with the largest and best equipped battleships supreme over the seas. Submarines would become obsolete, he asserted, as methods for detecting them are so perfected that no advantage is gained by submerging. And once found, he added, the death-beam could be employed to do its work of destruction under water, though not as effectively as in the air.

INVOLVES 4 NEW INVENTIONS.

The production of the death-beam, Dr. Tesla said, involves four new inventions which have not been announced by him. The scientific details of these inventions are to be given out by him before the proper scientific bodies in the near future. In the meantime he made a general statement outlining their nature.

The first invention, he said, comprises a method and apparatus for producing rays and other manifestations of energy in free air, eliminating the high vacuum necessary at present for the production of such rays and beams.

The second is a method and process for producing "very great electrical force."

The third is a method for amuplifying this process in the second invention. The fourth, he said, is "a new method for producing a tremendous electrical repelling force."

The voltages to be employed in propelling the death-beam to their objective, Dr. Tesla said will attain the lightning-like potential of 50,000,000 volts. With this enormous voltage, hitherto unattained by manmade means, microscopic particles of matter will be catapulted on their mission of defensive destruction, Dr. Tesla asserted.

SUPERSTITION DIES HARD

Story Of A Bhagat, Deities And Pujas

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Superstition still maintains a firm hold on the minds of the villagers and the belief that Cholera can be cured byseeking the help of those invested with powers to pacify the angry deities had an interesting sequel at Bahmani a village near Umrer.

Cholera had broken out in the village in a virulent form and had taken a toll of 38 lives. The villagers then summoned the services of a "Bhagat" supposed to be the guardian of a number of surrounding villages. The "Bhagat" arrived and when consulted by villagers after meditation declared that the—"Bundobust" would be made only after two days, as the deities were too strong for him at the moment. Much to the relief of the villagers, the number of deaths on the third day was surprisingly low.

But the village had its "villain" and he was discovered performing counter "puja" in the burning Ghat of the village. He made small toys of cloth and buried them in the ashes. Some villagers who happened to be in the vicinity noticed the incident and reported the matter to their collegues and friends. The whole village was soon in commotion and he was seized by the hand, and taken to the wa of the Malguzar. At the outset, the man denied having done anything which would set at naught the efforts of the "Bhagat", but ultimately confessed having performed the counter-puja. The villagers who were infuriated wanted to beat him but the Diwanji of the Malguzar, Mr. Risaldar intervened, and saved the man from thrashing.—United Press.

OLD TURNER OF 65 HIKES 1860 MILES

To set an example to the youth of to-day an old German turner of sixty-five made a walking tour completely around Germany, completing his hike of 1,860 miles in exactly threee months.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

City of Worcester: Jones; New York.

Kenya; Easlie; Durban.

Varela; Beytaugh, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Temple Maru; Masumoti; Karachi.

Tokiwa Maru, Jwashita, Kobe.

Nurjehan; Smith; Karachi.

Nailsea Court, Storez; Port Said (for order).

Begum; Palmer; Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Steamer Nurjehan for Karachi.

Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Masula for London.

Steamer Sirsa for Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer, Kenya, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 92 saloon and 472 deck passengers.

KARACHI MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer, Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, via Karachi, with mails, a general cargo, 29 saloon and 149 deck passengers.

S.S. City of Worcester:—The F F Campbell & Coy's steamer, City of Worcester, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Temple Maru:—The O S K steamer, Temple Maru, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru:—The N Y K steamer, Tokiwa Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nailsea Court:—The Messrs Lewis Dreyfus Coy's steamer, Nailsea Court, sailed yesterday for Port Said (for order), with a cargo of linseed.

S.S. Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer, Nurjehan, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer, Begum, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

PARSEE VISITORS IN TEHERAN

Zoroastrians' Reception In Their Honour

(From A Correspondent.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 10.

The Zoroastrian community of Teheran held a grand Reception, on August 31st, in honour of Miss Bapsy Pavry and Dr Jal Pavry, who are at present visiting Teheran. The reception was held in the large Firuz Bahram Hall, and was attended by the entire Zorastrian community of Teheran.

In introducing the honoured guests, Arbab Kaikhosrow Shahrokh, the President of the Zoroastrian Anjuman of Iran, said in part as follows: "Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavry are the distinguished and talented son and daughter of the learned and venerable Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry. They have travelled extensively in Europe and America, and in every country that they have visited they have been received by the Kings and Heads of the Governments.

"They have been personal friends, for many years past, of many eminent Persian statsmen and highest respect and warmest welcome is given to them by all. Many Receptions have been held in their honour. Five days ago they had the great honour of being received in audience by His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi.

ENHANCED NAME OF PARIS

"As in other countries they have visited, Miss Pavry and Dr. Pavry have endeared themselves to the people of Iran by their intelligence, charm and personality, and the occasion of their happy visit to Iran will be long remembered by all. They have greatly enhanced the name and prestige of the Parsee Community in the estimation of the peoples of the many countries they have visited."

After thanking the community for their most cordial welcome, Dr Pavry spoke on the sublime teachings of the Holy Prophet Zarathushtra, which evoked great interest and enthusiasm in the audience.

At the end, Arbab Kaikhosrow Shahrokh presented, on behalf of the entire Zoroastrian community two beautiful silver vases to Miss Pavry and Dr. Pavry. The vases were especially designed at Shiraz, and bear the replica of the palaces of Darius and Xerxes at Persepolis.

Passing Show In Cotton Markets

Market Conscious Of Near Approach Of Free Crop Movement

BOMBAY, Sept. 20

Messrs Langley & Co., have issued the following weekly report:

Seldom have American markets looked less convincing than during the last ten days.

The textile strike is now in its third week. And no-one seems to care very much about it, the President meanwhile being more immediately concerned with refinancing than with cotton and its labour troubles.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

He has, after all provided the 12 cents loan. And that should check hedge selling. But these schemes do not necessarily work as their progenitors would have them work. The 12 cents loan is available against both last year's cotton and cotton of the present crop but such cotton must be in the possession of the producer. In other words, cotton bought by merchants in the interior markets is quite obviously not eligible for this loan and such cotton will of course be hedged Therein lies the only factor which might, under certain circumstances, force the futures price below its equivalent in the loan rate. When the scheme was announced it was hoped that its effect would be to peg cotton at or slightly above 12 cents. There is, however no certainty about it.

The market, meanwhile, is becoming increasingly conscious of the nearer approach of free crop movement and with an almost complete absence of outside speculative support there is little enough to encourage enthusiasm for the constructive side. In fact, had the outlook been as it is today in the days when markets were left to work out their own salvation, it could have been said with reasonable certainty that the possibility of any factor being sufficient to counterbalance hedge selling looked sufficiently remote to make a decline inevitable.

WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENT

But these are not days when the American cotton market is left to its own devices. There is Washington. And what Washington will do next we do not pretend to know.

From press accounts public opinion is not with the strikers but it is probably unwise to overlook President Roosevelt's Socialistic tendencies. In a settlement there might be some concession given to the operatives but as any concession must inevitably increase the cost of manufacture we do not see how such concession could be given without some compensatory relief to the manufacturer. And that raises the possibility of an adjustment being made in the processing tax.

Left alone, we feel that the American market would decline. But we do not feel justified in recommending sales in face of the possibility of Washington at some time making an announcement which might entirely alter the whole cotton outlook.

POOR UNDERTONE.

The undertone in the Bombay market throughout the week has been exceptionally poor. Although the daily turnover has been below average, there has been continued long liquidation and more than a little short selling. Under such circumstances and with a marked absence of any important buying contracts could only be absorbed at a declining rate.

The technical position of the local market is however, sounder and in spite of the discouraging general outlook there has been quite an appreciable improvement in the export demand.

Europe has bought Bengals and a fairly wide range of Oomras, particularly new crop.

Sales to Japan have been small but fairly regluar while the extent to which Deshi stocks both in Karachi and Bombay have depressed prices has been well illustrated by the fact that sales of low grade Bengals have been made to Shanghai in spite of a formidable import duty

Weather reports during the week have been satisfactory. In the Berars there has been no rain of any consquence and the break has improved the crop outlook. A recent estimate placed probable arrivals into Akola this season at 60,000 bales against actual arrivals of 70,000 last year

Reports from Nagpur are now more satisfactory. There is a deficiency of 11 inches in rainfall but the total of 29.3 inches so far received is sufficient and conditions generally are satisfactory.

The outlook for Broach and Surat is satisfactory

In the United Provinces too much rain was received at the beginning of this month but a spell of fine weather now would repair most of the damage.

In Sind and the Punjab, conditions are satisfactory. With an increased acreage Sind production should be higher than last year but we doubt whether a repetition of anything like last year's outturn in the Punjab can be anticipated. Last season's American seed yield was quite exceptional.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Indore, September 20.

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 23—24.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18—19.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17—18.
Gram Rs. 15—16.
Tilseed Rs. 30—35.
Linseed bolt, brown Rs. 26—27.
Dhana Rs. 28—34.
Lintal Rs. 14—15.
Oil cakes Rs. 16—18.
Jawar Rs. 11—12.
Bajara Rs. 14—15.
Tuar Rs. 16—17.
Ajavan Rs. 15—18.
Moong (Green) Rs. 18—19.
Moong (Black) Rs. 12—13.
Cotton seed Rs. 10—12.
Maka Rs. 6—7.
Chillies Rs. 120—167.
Ghee Rs. 240—300.
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 75—80.
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 78—80.
Baroch opening per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 213.
Baroch closing per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 210.
Wheat flour maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9|8.
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Ata Rawa per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8.
Wheat Chapad per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 3.

Tea rates per lb.

Lipton. 10 as to 1|12 Bharmal 7as to 1|4.
Broke bond 9as to 1|10 Chandara brand 7as to 1|8.

Shares:—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 30.
100 Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 105.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd Rs 143
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy) Rs. 109.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (pref) Rs. 104.
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 5.
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 19.
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 120.
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. Rs. 35.
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12|8.
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 4.
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. Rs. 3.
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 24.
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 18.
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Re. 1.

Bullion:—

Gold bar per tola Rs. 36|8.
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 57.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th September 1934:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	23,94,55,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,87,39,000
Total	Rs. 29,19,94,000

ASSETS.

Cash Crtdits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,09,66,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,41,85,000
Bills Discounted	54,94,000
Lands and Buildings	1,10,95,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,31,91,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	17,70,63,000
Total	Rs. 29,19,94,000

LONDON SILVER MARKET

American And Indian Support

London, Sept. 22.

"Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. report:—There have been no new features on the London Silver market during the week under review. America and the Indian Bazaars continued to give support, the demand again being met chiefly by China sales. The latter have perhaps been made rather less freely, offerings in many cases being limited to prices slightly above those current. There has been some enquiry from speculators but sales to liquidate bull contracts have also been effected. The tone remains steady."—Reuter.

Bombay, Sept 22

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 22-9-34 at Colaba Point 0.03"; Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.07" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba 68.59; Fort 93.15; J. J. Hospital 78.66; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 81.28

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 63.84; Fort 70.28; J. J. Hospital 66.46

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 55.09; Fort 85.31; J. J. Hospital 60.49; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 61.11

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-9-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-9-34

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .006 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.0 degrees 1.5 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.1 degrees 1.7 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Contrary to the accepted belief that official American silver purchases ceased three weeks ago, it is strongly reported that Government bought silver in London at least five times this week and also purchased in New York yesterday.—Reuter.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 134 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches
Total rainfall during the month 4.70 inches
Total rainfall during the year 68.63 inches.
Weather remarks: Rain.

Bombay, Sept 21

Messrs. Forbes and Fund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £. s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 8 8
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	105 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 12 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	17 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	2 17 3
Calcutta Tramways Ordy	1 6 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	35 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	67 0 0
East India Distillers and S F Ord	1 6 3
Eastern Bank Ltd	4 11 6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	49 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	136 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 0 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	102 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 17 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50	112 0 0

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £10-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-7-6.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-13-9.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont't), c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £9-16-3.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £9-18-9.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., no offers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 22.

October	12.62
December	12.75
January	12.79
March	12.86
May	12.91
July	12.93
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW YORK ORLEANS.
New York, Sept. 22.

October	12.67
December	12.79
January	12.85
Middling Spat	12.92

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 22.

New York, 10-55 a.m. and New York, Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 22.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 22

10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September, 1934	6.86
October, 1934	6.82
November, 1934	6.80
December, 1934	6.79
January, 1935 6.76	6.77
February, 1935	6.76
March, 1935	6.75
April, 1935	6.73
May, 1935	6.72
June, 1935	6.71
July, 1935	6.70
August, 1935	6.67
September, 1935	6.64
Middling Spot	7.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 22.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October, 1934	8.06
November, 1934	8.09
December, 1934	8.06
Jauary, 1935	8.13
March, 1935	8.18
May, 1935	8.23
July, 1935	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.30

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 22.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.24
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.39
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.54
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.19
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
BENGAL:	
Good	3.21
Fine,	3.31
Superfine	3.41
SCINDE:	
Good	3.41
Fine	3.51
Superfine	3.61

LONDON, SILVER.
London, Sept. 22.

Silver:—Market steady.

Spot	21-7|8
Forward	21-15|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|0|10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5|8 per cent. to 0-11|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-7|8 per cent. to 0-15|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan. Unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan, Unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 22.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	74.84
Amsterdam	7.27-3|4
Brussels	21.02
Madrid	36.12-1|2
Milan	57.53
Berne	15.12-1|4
Paris	74.84
Prague	118.43
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	4.99-716

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 22.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 23|6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 24.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 27|3.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 22.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 7-7|16.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Sept. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1|4.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Weakness Of Prices

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

We have had another week of very dull markets. The undertone has been poor. Trading has been on a small scale, and fluctuations have been within narrow limits but with conditions as they are there is little incentive to make purchases. The partial strike continues in the United States Textile Industry. With further talk about a possibility of the removal or reduction of the processing tax, cloth business in that country has been very poor. The small crop in America is now moving in to the market but the 12 cent loan plan is restricting the amount of hedge selling. It would appear most of the selling recently has emanated from disappointed bulls. Conditions generally are so unsettled, speculation for the time being is dormant. Due to the small crop in America this year, the statistical position of cotton in that country is very much better than has been the case for several years. From this point of view most traders consider prices over there are reasonable but the smaller crop is being counter-balanced by poorer trade conditions, and many consumers who normally use American Cotton are being attracted by the cheaper price of many outside growths. Pending a settlement of the strike in America or some other hopeful development, it would appear as if we were in for a continuation of present dull and sagging markets. Meantime the weather in the American cotton belt has been more favourable and it is feared the next crop estimate may show a further appreciation.

The local market has been weak and prices here have declined to a greater extent than in America or Liverpool bringing the parity of Indian cotton to the cheapest we have seen for a very long time. This has brought out a small increase in the export demand, both the Far East and Europe having been moderately interested, but the turnover has not been large enough to put any backbone into the Bombay market. Local mills report very little demand for cloth or yarn and have consequently taken little interest in the raw material. The position of Bombay Mills is fairly satisfactory with regard to orders in hand and there is no necessity for them to press goods for sale. Indian crop reports are fairly satisfactory. In those districts where previously there was too much rain a good break is now being experienced, but for the best results a final rain will be necessary about the end of the present month. Stocks of cotton in Bombay are larger than at this time last year, but the supply of good stapled Indian cotton is small and with more mills working than was the case a year ago, the basis for such qualities is likely to advance further, and we advise our Mill friends to secure the basis of such cottons.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 14th September, 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,45,95,000
Other Deposits	72,37,13,000
Sundries	1,13,40,000
Rupees	91,86,46,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	892,500
Advances and Investments in London	1,592,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	82,500
Percentage	32.24
Bank Rate	3 1/2 per cent.

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	42,42,22,000
Other authorized securities	
Loans	3,87,24,000
Cash Credits	14,34,76,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,97,35,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	19,72,000
Dead Stock	2,50,25,000
Sundries	33,25,000
Balances with other Banks	10,69,000
	65,75,48,000
Cash	26,11,10,000
Rupees	91,86,46,000

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES	Rupees	
Public deposits	2,23,47,000	increase
Other deposits	1,50,00,000	decrease
ASSETS		
Bank's investments	4,47,05,000	increase
Loans	1,55,64,000	increase
Cash credits	23,91,000	increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased	20,88,000	increase
Cash	78,12,000	increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	6,00,00,000	decrease
Percentage	32.24	

Yarn Market Report

WEEK UNDERTONE IN YARN CONTINUES

Buyers Prefer To Wait And Watch Developments

Bombay, Sept. 19

The weak undertone in the Yarn Market reported in our last report, has continued during the whole past week and prices have also declined further to some extent in almost all kinds of yarns, particularly in case of Indian yarns. Demand from almost all consuming centres has been quite absent and what limited enquiries have been received are of a nature which hardly admit of any actual business. Continued decline in Cotton prices during the past whole week has naturally very seriously affected the demand for yarns from the consuming districts and worse still, has made the dealers very nervous.

Some of the weak holders have already started cutting down the prices in order to induce buyers to make purchases but with little or no success. As usual in declining markets the local and upcountry buyers have been keeping away from the market and prefer to wait and watch further developments. Generally buyers everywhere have lost confidence in the present level of prices and are more or less getting inclined to the belief that the prices will have to be revised and will have to be lowered still further with a view to create demand from the actual consumers.

Reports from Rangoon are far from encouraging and so is the case with almost all Southern Districts, where demand continued satisfactory during the last several weeks. Reports from the North are little more hopeful than before and prices do not show much improvement in that part of the country in sympathy with the improvement in cotton during the last two months.

On the whole the yarn market has continued to remain dull and depressed and whilst cotton seems to be steady after a sharp decline; the tendency in yarns is still not hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been heavy decline in prices of Japanese yarns particularly two folds Grey during the past week and this has seriously affected prices of English yarns in the local market In these circumstances fresh forward business in Manchester yarns seems to be out of question.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Heavy decline in prices of almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns has taken place during the past week in sympathy with further decline in cotton and also due to absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. Some of the holders have become very nervous and have tried to press sales on an unwilling market.

A sharp decline in prices has also been experienced in Mercerized yarns where speculative turnover has recently increased considerably during the last few months. Fresh forward business in all Japanese and Shanghai yarns has been very limited. Sampin have declined further in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained fairly steady.

ART SILK YARNS

The Italian official prices have remained unchanged during the week. Sales of Italian yarns have been however very restricted owing to limited demand from consuming centres Stocks with the distributors are not large but competition from Japanese qualities is steadily increasing and further more, prices in Japanese yarns have once again declined during the week to the extent of about quarter anna per lb., with an easy undertone at the close.

There has been moderate turnover in Japanese yarns amongst dealers themselves both for ready and forward deliveries and during the week a sharp decline in forward prices has taken place. Japanese Import Houses have also been quoting lower prices to the extent of about Rs. 10 per case not only in 150s but also in 300s and further forward business in moderate lots has been arranged by them.

It seems as if Japan has once again started selling campaign in Art Silk yarns for forward deliveries and if the selling pressure continues further it is very likely that not prices both in Japanese and Italian yarns will be further affected. Turnover on the whole is moderate and stocks in the interior are fairly large. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

The market is weak and uninteresting and turnover on the whole has been very limited. Cotton prices have now been steady after the recent sharp decline but the confidence is still lacking. Our Mills are not able to make any further sales of importance in any kinds of yarns owing to dearth of buyers at anything like reasonable prices

In upcountry markets some of the Mills are reported to have made further sales but they are in small lots only sufficient for the immediate requirements of the buyers. Stocks in the consuming districts are not large but the absence of confidence has been preventing dealers and consumers from making any large purchases. The future tendency is uncertain.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, September 21.

During the week under review, our sugar market ruled weak. The recent heavy arrivals of Java sugar have demoralised the market and the rates for sugar of Ready steamers went down to Rs. 3|12 per cwt. F.B.H. There was good demand for Ready sugar from the outsiders. As regards Forward positions, there was practically very little business doing. Though the Importers were continued sellers of distant positions, the local merchants were not in a mood to make further commitments. According to the latest report, it is believed that 'Niwas' in Java sold about 10,000 tons White Java Sugar at F. 3.40 for West and at F. 3.50 for East Coast India. This information has further weakened the market. As regards Indian sugar, no sales are reported for New Crop but considering the present policy of 'Niwas', the future for Indian sugar does not appear so bright. So it is high time that our Indian Mills may give their serious attention to the same.

Foreign Markets:—There was further drop in London Terminal Raw sugar prices, Latest quotations are sh. 4-4 3|4d. for December, sh. 4-8 1|2d. for May and sh. 4-11 for August. Cuban sugar prices have remained nearly unchanged and quoted at 1.15|16 for Ready, 1.92 for December, 1.93 for March 1.96 for May and 2.00 for July.

Arrivals:—S.S. Subedar and S.S. Sumatra arrived during this week with about 30,858 and 47,514 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S.S. Kenya is expected to arrive to-morrow the 22nd September with about 10,000 bags of African Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 45,000 bags, leaving the total stocks of about 1,10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazaars:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3|14|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Carignano Rs. 3|12|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 3|12|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 3|12|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct|Dec Rs. 3|12|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan|Mar. Rs. 3|13 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13|10 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.
British Refined sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Swadeshi:—Kesar sugar factory Rs. 14|13 per cwt.
Sarya sugar factory Rs. 14|2 per cwt.
Partabpur Mill:—Rs. 13|10 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutala Mill Rs. 21|12 per six mnds.
Tone weak.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS CURRENT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 21.

PIECE-GOODS	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Grey Unbleached—	
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 6
„ (Standard Quality)	0 10 6
Shirtings	0 10 0
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills	0 8 9
T. Cloths	0 10 3
Domestics	0 10 9
„	0 10 9
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached.—	per piece.
Longcloth	Not quoted
Striped Shirting	Not quoted
Twills	Not quoted
Dyed Goods—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	6 12 0
„ „ (napthol red)	Not quoted
Fancy Goods—	
Susi, Grey Weft	Not quoted
Susi Check	Not quoted
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	Not quoted
Kashmere Cloth	Not quoted
Towels per dozen	5 6 0
Yarn.—	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	Not quoted
6-1|2s All Waste	Not quoted
8-1|2s	0 5 0
10-1|2s	0 5 3
12-1|2s.	0 5 6
16s.	0 6 6
20s	0 7 0
24s	0 7 9
32s	0 9 6
40s	0 12 0

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Oct. sellers 18|10-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 19|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Sept. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt. C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., and C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Unchanged.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

Walk-Over For Dr. Khan Saheb

Frontier Welcomes His Nomination

C. P. BOARD THANKED

BANNU, Sept. 22.

The decision of Dr. Khan Sahib, elder brother of the Frontier Gandhi to stand for election to the Assembly from North West Frontier Province on the Congress Parliamentary Board ticket has set at rest the anxieties of the public.

The decision of the Parliamentary Board is welcomed by all sections of the Frontier People.

It is generally believed Dr. Khan Sahib, who is admittedly the best candidate in all respects will be returned unopposed.

Besides his experience of European and Indian politics, he fully enjoys the confidence of the majority and the minorities alike.

It can be safely stated without fear of contradiction that he will represent the Province efficiently and effectively.

It is understood a vigorous election campaign will be started soon.—United Press.

C. P. B. NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The following candidates have been nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board for the Assembly:—

Ambala Division, Lala Shamlal.

Jullundur Division, Lala Dunichand.

Lahore-Amritsar Division, Diwan Chamanlal.

United Provinces (Muslim) Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.

Frontier Province, Dr. Khan Saheb brother of the Frontier Gandhiji.

Gorakhpur-Benares Division, Munshi Ishwar Saran.—United Press.

ELECTIONEERING IN BIHAR

PATNA, Sept. 23.

Sri Krishna Sing, President of Provincial Congress Committee left this morning for Arrah to address an election meeting there on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board.—United Press.

ASAF ALI'S CANDIDATURE

Malaviya Party May Fight

NEW DELHI Sept. 22.

Asked whether he would support even non-Congressmen, Pandit Malaviya replied: "With one exception the Nationalist candidates selected so far are all Congressmen. But the Party will support one or two candidates who, though not Congressmen, are prepared to oppose both the White Paper and the Communal Award and generally to support the Congress."

DELHI SEAT

Referring to the Delhi seat Pandit Malaviya said that nothing had yet been decided about the Nationalist candidate. The official list of Nationalist candidates would shortly be issued, after which, in consultation with the Congress, the withdrawal of any particular candidate belonging to either party would be decided upon.

Pandit Malaviya, accompanied by Mr. Aney Mr. Thakurdas Bargava and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, left to-night for Lahore. He will during his tour of the Punjab, visit Jullundhur, Amritsar and Ambala. The tour concludes on 27th September.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Pandit Malaviya accompanied by Mr. Aney arrived here this morning and was accorded, an enthusiastic reception among others by Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Mukund Lal Puri, Mr. Bhagatram, and Mrs. Lekhwati Jain, M. L. C. Soon after arrival Pandit Malaviya received a deputation of Sikhs who requested him to bring about unity among the Sikhs who are divided here into two groups.—A. P.

RETIREMENT FROM STATE POLITICS

Swami Vijay Kumar Tenders Resignation

KAPURTHALA, Sept. 20.

Swami Vijay Kumar has issued the following statement to the press:—

"In the course of my four days' fast and after deep meditation, I have arrived at the conclusion that under the present circumstances, retirement from State politics will be in my, as well as State subjects best interests. Accordingly. I shall tender my resignation after making a statement before the Working Committee and feel myself relieved of my duties.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT LUCKNOW

Extensive Use Of Khadi Urged

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

The supreme need for the extensive use of Khadi was stressed at a public meeting held this evening in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's 66th birthday celebrations.

The meeting passed two condolence resolutions mourning the deaths of the Raja of Kalakankar and Sheikh Shaukat Ali a prominent local advocate and staunch Khilafatist.—A.P.

DEHATI HARIJAN CONFERENCE

For Amelioration Of Their Conditions

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 21.

Brisk preparations are being made on a grand scale for the Dehati Harijan Conference which will be held to-morrow on the occasion of the anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Kartarpur, under the presidentship of Acharya Ram Dev, Governor of the Kanya Gurukula, Dehra Dun. Several important issues relating to the uplift of the rural Harijans, would be discussed, and means devised for the amelioration of their social, economic and educational conditions.

Principal Ram Das of the D. A. V. College, Hoshiarpur and many other leading social workers of the Doaba, are expected to participate in the conference and address the audience.—United Press.

A MOVING DOCUMENT

"No True Alternative At All"

MADRAS LEADERS ON MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

MADURA (By Mail)

"The sad truth is that neither truth nor non-violence can be final terms in politics. But the Congress won't have the courage to say so because it will be oppressed by the feat thatit will lose Gandhiji's leadership," said Mr. George Joseph Bar-at-Law a prominent publicist and sometime editor of Gandhiji's "Young India", interviewed by the "United Press" on Gandhiji's statement:—

Mr. Goerge Joseph added, "If I may say so with all respect I agree with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his view that there is no place for Gandhiji in the Congress. It would have been far better if Gandhiji had stuck to his reported decision to retire from the Congress leadership instead of presenting the Congress with an alternative which is no true alternative at all.

"The inability of the Congress leaders to stand up to Gandhiji even when they thought he has wrong has been proved over and over again and there is nothing to be gained by putting the Congress to the necessity of choosing between Gandhiji's convictions and its own

NO DOUBT ABOUT SINCERITY

"Gandhiji's statement is a moving and vital document. As for his sincerity in the definition of his fundamental faith in politics, there can be no question. With all difficulties however, the crux of the whole matter lies elsewhere.

"Gandhiji is quite right in saying that there is hopeless difference between him and what he calls the Congress intelligentsia. The difference manifested itself at the time of the Bardoli Resolution in 1922 There for there is nothing new in that.

"All these years, the intelligentsia has found it possible to work with him not because Congress men accepted his creed or doctrine, but because the assumption or pretence that his doctrine was right was the only condition under which his unrivalled mastery men and astuteness in political strategy could be made available for Congress purpose.

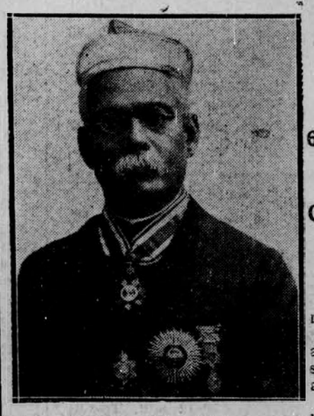
"The resolutions that he proposes to submit to the Congress in favour of the alteration of the creed of the Congress its, franchise and the size of its membership are intended to make these conditions beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. He puts them in the hope. I take it, that Congress who differ from him on these far-reaching points (and they are nearly all of them) will have the courage and sincerity to defeat him openly on these issues.

HIS MISTAKE

"But that is just where he commits the mistake. I am persuaded to believe that his resolutions will be accepted by the Congress. There is no one now in the Congress who will be able to speak the truth as seen by all of them and defeat him in these matters.

"He will win again and the newspapers will report another personal 'triumph' of Gandhiji. In truth, however it will be a defeat for him, because the hypocrisy and lack of plain speech which he deplores and wants to get rid of, will overwhelm him again. The temptation in Bombay for the tactics of what Gandhiji calls 'hypocrisy' will be greater than ever before, because the decision of the Congress to fight the elections will strengthen that hypocrisy.'—"United Press.

The Government of Madras have constituted a Board of Communications for this presidency. The new Board's function will be advisory and all important questions relating to co-ordination and their future development will normally be referred to the Board for advice. United Press.



Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, ex-Naib Dewan of Baroda whose death due to heart-failure was announced. He served for 43 years in the State and rose from a humble position to that of an Acting Dewan.

ASSYRIANS IN IRAQ

League Council To Consider Question Of Settlement Outside

RUGBY, Sept. 22

In October 1933 a committee of the League council was set up to examine the question of the settlement of the Assyrians in Iraq outside their country. The first possibility considered was their settlement in Brazil, but at the Council meeting last June it was decided that this scheme was not practicable. The Committee was instructed to examine other possibilities, and they appealed to about 12 other foreign Governments enquiring if they could offer any assistance.

The British Government have been examining the possibility of finding a suitable area in British Guiana and preliminary investigations show that there is an area of about 30,000 square miles which appears to offer some of the conditions required

AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE

The Assyrians are a pastoral and agricultural people who need land where they can graze their cattle and raise crop. The committee will meet again in Geneva on Monday, and the British Government are informing them of the position. Meanwhile the Government of British Guiana have obtained an option, on an area of between 1200 and 2000 square miles but further investigations will be necessary before the land in British Guiana can be pronounced definitely suitable; and the Committee will no doubt continue the examination of possible areas in other parts of the world.

The willingness of Assyrians themselves and of the Iraq Government and the question of finance must be considered before any scheme becomes at all definite. The British Government have already announced their willingness to pay their normal share as a League Power to any League expenses involved —B. O. W.

SMOKE FATALITIES

6 Labourers Die & Seventh Becomes Blind

COBRA HUNT AND ITS SEQUEL

LAHORE Sept. 21.

A report in a local vernacular newspaper from a town in Kapurthala State says that in an attempt to kill a jungle cobra six labourers lost their lives and another lost his eyesight.

It is stated that a party of labourers were cutting bushes in a jungle when all of a sudden a cobra emerged from a bush and disappeared in another bush. The labourers set the bush on fire in an attempt to dislodge the snake. The burning bush emitted some poisonous smoke due to the inhalation of which six of the men round the bush died and the seventh lost his eye sight.—A. P.

FOR INDIAN PRODUCERS' INTERESTS

Move To Secure Best Prices For Goods

BANGALORE Sept. 22

The President and Members of the Executive Council, Sir Charles Todhunter, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and the Secretaries to Government attended a meeting today in the Dewan's chambers at which Mr. Livingstone marketing expert explained the possibilites of the Indian Marketing Board's scheme to conserve the cultivators' interests for securing "for Indian producers the best possible share of the price paid by consumers in India and abroad."

The grading of the various Indian products and the fitting of the provinces and states into the All-India scheme and inter-territorial co-ordination of procedure, it is understood, were among the important points discussed at length. The Mysore Durbar finally agreed to enter the scheme.—A. P

Kapurthala.—It is reported that one Somanda a life convict tried to commit suicide but by the timely intervention of the jail authorities his life was saved. He has sustained many injuries on his head as a result of his striking his head against a wall. —United Press.

Rs. 1,000
IN PRIZES
What Is Missing
Competition
WILL CLOSE ON
September 26th
SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY

Avoid Communalism And Inculcate Business Integrity

SIR A. M. K. DEHLVI'S ADVICE TO POONA COLLEGIANS

Without Necessary Qualifications, Youth May Ruin His Own Life And His Country's Cause

Under the auspices of Nowrojee Wadia College Debating Union, Poona. Sir A.M.K. Dehlvi delivered an address on 20th inst.

After the introduction of the speaker by the Secretary Mr. Tayyab Shaikh and the Principal, the speaker said:—

"It is presumed there is already an awakening in you as to what you have to do, and what you will be doing after you finish your education. I can easily imagine you sitting in groups and consulting each other as to what walk of life you should enter upon. I hope you have already decided upon that great problem, which not only affects you but affects the country you belong to. Young men in Europe make up their mind much earlier, perhaps, than young men here. I can only point out one method of choosing a vocation for yourself, and that is to follow the dictate of your master thought. the thought that may be irresistible in you, as to what you should be in the near future, and, having decided that, train yourself to that branch of life.

SERVICE.

"You can easily understand that the number of young men which our University turns out every year is certainly much in excess of the opportunities service can afford them. If you enter service only for the sake of making a living or with a view to reaching a position and a dignity or, worst of all, with a greed to make your pile, I would say, "Pray, do not enter service." Those are not the kind of people the country wants in the public or private services which affect it in every branch of its progress.

BANE OF COMMUNALISM.

The speaker then referred to the bane of nepotism and communalism rampant in India in public or private services and said:—

"A time has now come when we should be above all this. Why should a Mahomedan or a Brahmin or any other Hindu feel that his chances are jeopardised, and handicapped under a head, who is a Parsi and not one of his community? But, if the service is full of such men, young men go out as the true sons of India and oust these kind of people, and be yourself above board as the right class in the posts you capture. More than this, I cannot say. That has been done in many other countries. If you feel that you cannot command that mentality and act upto it, keep off from service.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE.

Then comes Business and Commerce. There too, not only your special training for it is a necessity, but the honesty and the integrity with which this branch of our country's interest is to be manned, is the chief point. I have heard many a European commercial head stating that the business integrity of India has not reached the stage which many other countries can boast of, and I have heard Indian commercial magnates admitting it. You, perhaps, know that Commerce is represented in the Council, and I often come in touch with these people. Why need you go very far to find a proof of this? Have you not been reading daily of the financial and commercial safeguards that are being insisted upon as the necessary safeguards in the coming constitution of India? And what for? In order, it is said, to maintain and preserve the financial, the commercial and the contractual integrity and "abroo" of India.

MEANING OF SAFEGUARDS.

And these safeguards mean leaving with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General and the Governors and Parliament powers as reserve powers until India's financial and commercial integrity is acknowledged and established in other countries. Financial Swaraj thus receives a blow. Now, is that not a matter of shame and mortification to us, young men? Should India not rise above that and prove to the world that her integrity in these matters should as much be relied upon as the integrity of any other civilised country? Have you, therefore, not to raise the status of your commercial integrity? Enter Commerce, therefore, with the knowledge which appertains to it and, above all, with the patriotic aim of raising it to a standard above suspicion. Thereby alone will you be serving the best interests of the country in that branch and justifying the time and labour spent on you for that vocation.

WOMEN—MAKERS OF MODERN NATIONS.

I see there are a number of young ladies also amongst us here to-day. I cannot conclude my lecture without addressing a few words to them. Although poetry and poetic thoughts are gradually disappearing in these modern times, I should like to speak to these young ladies in terms of poetry, and tell them what our national Urdu poet Hali has said about women. He has summed them up as the "izzat" of each country. And true it is that women have made modern Turkey, modern Persia and many other countries in modern Europe. Let us expect of you, young ladies, that you will make modern India.

After the concluding remarks from the President and the vote of thanks from the Secretary the meeting came to a close.

Mr. Livingstone In Travancore

TRAVANCORE, Sept. 23.

It is understood that Mr. Livingstone, Marketing Officer to the Government of India, will arrive in Travancore on September 27 as a State guest.—United Press.

Trivandrum Art Festival

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 22

The opening of the Arts Festival at Trivandrum has been postponed to October 14, 1934 instead of the last week September, as previously announced, owing to the departure of Her Highness the First Princess Karthika Thirunal to Calcutta for a short stay.

The date of admission of new members to the Association has also been extended to September 30.—United Press

A. I. SYLVICULTURE CONFERENCE

Travancore To Send Representative At Dehra Dun Conference

NAGERCOIL, Sept 21.

It is understood that the Travancore Government has been invited to depute a representative to attend the All-India Sylviculture Conference to be held at Dehra Dun in October.

Matters in connection with the growing of teak and rushes may be taken up for discussion. It is also learnt that Mr. R Dhanukoti Pillai, Conservator of Forests will be deputed to represent Travancore at the Conference.—United Press.

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